Ninth Series, Vol. IV No.24

Tuesday, April 17, 1990
Chaitra 27, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 17, 1990/Chaitra 27, 1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

+

*473. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for non-manufacturing activities has been discontinued;

(b) whether the withdrawal of the Scheme has caused an adverse effect on the development of industries in the backward and rural areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revive the Scheme for small scale units in backward and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The Central Investment Subsidy Scheme as such has been discontinued w.e.f. 1.10.1988. In respect of non-manufacturing activities the scheme was discontinued w.e.f. 22.9.1988. The Finance Minister during his Budget speech has announced that Government propose to re-introduce the CIS for small units in rural and backward regions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme was introduced with a view to setting up of Industries—small and medium industries—in industrially backward areas, particularly, in rural areas. But our experience is that, there are some inherent defects in the scheme as such. This scheme did not give any desired result.

The criteria to determine the category of backwardness are three in number—A, B and C.

In the 'A' category comes, 'no industry district'. Where there are no industries. But the criteria to determine 'no industry district' should be changed. I can give you the example of my district, Purulia. It is one of the backward districts of our country, where there were two mini steel plants which employed 600 workers. These two mini steel plants are now closed down. Inspite of this, this district does not come within the category of No-Industry Districts. Before the term of the scheme expired, it was not extended. For 4 or 5 months, no scheme was there. So, may I know from the Minister whether, in the new scheme, or revised scheme—it may be called the Revised Central Investment Subsidy Scheme—while determining the modalities or *modus operandi*, the defects which were there in the earlier scheme will be rectified and removed; and the details of the

scheme will be worked out at the earliest opportunity?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: As the hon. Member has said, there are many defects in this scheme, and it has been discontinued. While considering the setting up of the new scheme and the criteria for its setting up, the suggestions of the hon. Members will be taken into account.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There is another suggestion which was also given in this House. Instead of the district as a no-industry area, it should be reduced to a sub-division or taluka. Secondly, there was a Committee on the Dispersal of Industries. The main purpose of this Committee was to locate the area and to set up industries in the rural areas. This Committee submitted its report 4 or 5 years back, and the report of the Committee is gathering dust in the Parliament Library itself. It is a very good report on the dispersal of industries. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the area will be reduced to sub-division or block or taluka, and the recommendations of the Committee on Dispersal of Industries would be considered at the time of evolving a mechanism or working out the modalities of this new scheme?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The Baijal Committee was set up to look into this, and they have made certain recommendations, which the Cabinet has not accepted. One of these suggestions was what Mr. Acharia has said. Our aim is the dispersal of industries to the rural areas and small towns. So, as I said before, we will certainly take these factors into account, viz. how the industries can move to rural and backward areas—while taking up new schemes.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: The small scale units are very important in our industrial structure. They contribute 50% of industrial production, besides contributing to the development of employment opportunities. The scheme was withdrawn rather abruptly about two years ago; and at that time, the applications of many units which had applied in time, were not decided upon. No decisions were taken because of some trifling procedural matters. Things were referred to the Central Government here. But because the scheme was withdrawn, they have not got the subsidy. Will the hon. Minister consider the cases of such units which have suffered, and which have not got the support, because of no fault of their own?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The subsidy was discontinued in September or October 1988. Whatever industries were sanctioned by the State Committees or the District Committees were set up in some States. The State Government was given sanction until December 1989 to disburse that money. It will be very difficult for the Government to go through those cases and consider them where some industries were left out, for whatever reasons.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: What about the sanction?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: If the State Committees or the District Committees have not sanctioned it by the cut-off date, we cannot consider them.

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: I congratulate the Minister for taking a decision to re-introduce the subsidy. But, at the same time, will he ensure that this subsidy will not be mis-utilized as had been done in the past? You know what has happened in Orissa in the last ten years. In Orissa, for starting an industry, somebody took subsidy; then he declared it sick and ate away that subsidy. Whatever Mr. Acharia has said is correct. Will he ensure that this thing will not happen again? There are districts in the country where big units have been put up, but still those districts are totally backward because they are not functioning properly. So, those districts are still industrially backward, without giving any benefits to the local people. Sundergarh district of Orissa is one of them. Rourkela and Razgangpur Cement Factory and steel plant are there in that district; but in both the plants even 5 per cent of the local people are not there; it is creating a disparity and heart-burning among the local people.

So, will he ensure—wherever new units are coming up—that local people will get priority so ar as employment is concerned?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The hon. member has complained that some misuse has taken place, particularly in Orissa. I think when we give a subsidy, it depends upon the State Government how they operate it. I think people in Orissa had already complained that there was some misuse of fund in many schemes. As ar as the second part of his question is concerned, as I said earlier, we give guidelines; and for the employment of local people, guidelines are there which specify that they should hire people from the local Employment Exchanges, particularly at the lower level; and those guidelines are being enforced.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: How much money Gujarat received under this Scheme? What are the reasons for discontinuing this Scheme? Has any industry in Gujarat availed benefit under this Scheme?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Do you want to know whether anybody has been punished for its misuse? If there has been any misue or wrong reports have been submitted or cases of misappropriation come to light,

[*English*]

the law will take its own course. We do not have any report about any particular misuse of this subsidy from Gujarat.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We get a rare opportunity to congratulate the hon. Minister. But now I get this opportunity to congratulate him or re-introducing this subsidy scheme. From the point of view of developing tourism, hotels were declared as one of the industries. Almost the entire North-Eastern region—seven States—has been declared as a backward area. Are you thinking of re-introducing this subsidy scheme for the hotel industry also?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The hon. member is very much concerned about the development of tourism industry. Yesterday also he asked a question about it. Government also has a priority for the development of tourism industry because it brings in a lot of foreign exchange. But you will have to address that question to the Minister of Tourism Development.

SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRAVORTY: There are a number of reimbursement schemes so far as large and medium sectors are concerned. The same is the fact in the case of small scale sector. So far as West Bengal is concerned, till 29.12.1989, reimbursement claim in regard to large and medium industries amounting to Rs. 2.57 crores has already been preferred by the State Government. The case is pending with the Government of India. A further claim amounting to Rs. 2.46 crores is under process. My question is whether the Government is thinking about it and what the stand of the Government is in regard to the reimbursement claims made by the Government of West Bengal.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: As I said, the scheme was discontinued in 1988-89 and the State Governments were asked to disburse the money by the end of 1989 and the Central Government is committed to pay that money to the State Governments.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The delay in taking a final view in this matter is causing lot of difficulties to the industry, obviously. Therefore, when is the central subsidy going to be introduced? That is one. Secondly, have you given up the concept of industry growth centres which were contemplated as the alternative to the subsidy?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The new investment subsidy is for the small scale industries for the rural and backward areas. We are working out the details on that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: When?

SHRI AJIT SINGH As soon as possible

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. What about the growth centres?

SHRI AJIT SINGH. That has not been given up The State Governments have been running a number of growth centres and some money has been given but the idea of growth centres has not been given up

Computerisation In Railways

*474 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the details of specific programmes or expanding computerisation in the Railways during the current year,

(b) the main achievements in computerisation during 1989-90, and

(c) the extent of computerisation introduced in the Railways in the Southern Zone?

THE MINISTER O RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) The programme for extending use of computerisation on Indian Railways during 1990-91 comprises

i) Extension of computerised Reservation to Pune, Guwahati, Jaipur, Patna Gorakhpur, Trivandrum, Jammu Tawi, Bhubaneshwar and Cuttack,

ii) Development of Freight Operation Information System on Northern Railway,

iii) Net working of computerised Passenger Reservation Systems to provide universalised facility of onward and return reservation to be taken up?

iv) Installation of a few small Management Information Systems in stores depots, locomotive sheds, etc.

(b) The main achievements during 1989-90 with respect to computerisation are:

i) Installation and Commissioning of a development and simulation computer centre for Freight Operation Information System at Delhi

ii) Extension of computerised Passenger Reservation System to Hyderabad, Bangalore, Ahmadabad, Bhopal and Lucknow

(c) Computerisation introduced on the Railways in the Southern Zone covers·

i) Electronic Data Processing Systems at Zonal Headquarter and at ICF Madras

ii) Computerised reservation System at Madras and Bangalore

iii) Management Information Systems on Madurai and Palghat divisions, Golden Rock Workshop and Store Depot and Railway Hospital at Perambur.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN It is well known that there is tremendous achievement in various fields where computerisation has been introduced, and Indian Railways is an excellent example of this great achievement But as of new, probably because computerisation is highly capital intensive, the Railway administration has thought it fit to limit the areas of its activities

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether as part of the technology upgradation will the Railway Ministry resort to large scale computerisation in the remain-

ing areas of its activities like freight operations and information system, etc., etc.?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In respect of freight operation the idea is that we will for the present confine ourselves to the Northern Railway. Expansion will follow in due course, but for the present the emphasis is on developing the system on the Northern Railway. So far as the information systems are concerned, there is work in that area i.e. various centres are brought under purview.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Whenever the question of computerisation comes up in the House it becomes a source of discussion; especially it has been so in the last Lok Sabha. This House also witnessed uproarious scenes on this. Many members who are now sitting on the Treasury Benches have been voicing their opposition to this proposal. Their apprehension was that computerisation would reduce the number of jobs to the maximum extent, now I understand that the hon. members might have changed their stand and they might have agreed to it. So, I want to know whether the present Government harbours such apprehension and I would also like to know what the policy of the present Government is with regard to computerisation.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I cannot possibly answer the last part of the question as to the policy of the Government on computerisation as such. I can speak about computerisation in the Railways. My effort will be to lay emphasis on computerised schemes rather than on areas of computerisation as they come in the order of the day. However, such works where computers have been introduced or where they have been half way through where the installation of computers is absolutely essential in the wider scheme of things, that part of the programme will be continued.

SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, it is usually found that computerisation leads to unemployment, atleast making the staff surplus. May I know from the Minister whether already there have been some surplus workers in the Eastern Railway and N F Railway on introduction of computer system?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not have any such report with me.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: As a part of the scheme, as far as Bombay computerisation was concerned, in Kalyan and Thane, which are parts of Bombay, it has not taken place yet. Even these days, we are not getting computerised reservation. The other question is this. Nagpur is a major city. When are you proposing computerisation in Nagpur?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is no immediate proposal to computerise reservations in Nagpur, Kalyan and Thane. As far as Bombay is concerned, Bombay is capable... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Kalyan and Thane are parts of Bombay. That was a part of the scheme.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is a point I am making. As far as Bombay is concerned, Bombay is capable of dealing with Kalyan and Thane. However, there is a scheme where the eighty centres are being connected with the major computer reservation centres through the Automax system. And, therefore, the problem that the hon. Member has raised in regard to the suburban centres, etc. will be taken care of.

SHRI MURALI DEORA: On the one side, computerisation is there for ticket booking, etc. On the other side, it is being used all over the world in effective running of the trains itself. Yesterday there was a fire in the train near Patna. When the alarm chain was pulled, it was not working. There are systems which could have shown the engine driver whether the chains in all the bogies working or not. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is also considering such computerisation at the time of running the train itself which can indicate the working of the chains in the bogies?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Our main thrust of computerisation in Railways is on reservation and on the freight operation and information system. That is where the thrust is. I do not think there is any plan at the moment to take it right down to that level.

SHRI MURALI DEORA: Why do you not introduce it now? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not believe in going in that direction just now. The amount that is required or that is collosal... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURALI DEORA: Had it been introduced, the fire could have been averted...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Has the efficiency of the Indian Railways increased substantially by computerisation? Has the employment opportunities been reduced substantially due to computerisation?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This will need notice.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Sir, everyday happening in the Indian Railways does not justify any increase in efficiency by computerisation. It is a long debate whether computerisation reduces job opportunity or not. But one thing is certain. If the computerisation is indigenous with all the infrastructure, it does not affect the job potential in that way. But if the computerisation is imported, thrusted from above, then it does. I would like to know what is the position of computerisation in the Railways, whether it is imported or indigenous.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is import content in the computers that are going into the Railways. Of the total project cost of Rs. 1100 crores, according to 1986 prices, Rs. 294 crores is the foreign exchange component.

[*Translation*]

No Industry Districts in Madhya Pradesh

*476. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts declared "no industry districts" in Madhya Pradesh in 1982;

(b) whether Growth Centres were proposed to be set up in all those no industry districts;

(c) the number of Growth Centres actually sanctioned by Union Government and the financial assistance given to them; and

(d) whether this financial assistance will continue during 1990-91?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (d). Eighteen districts have been declared as 'No Industry Districts' in the State of Madhya Pradesh. Under the Central Infrastructural Assistance Scheme for growth centres in the No Industry Districts, it was decided to assist the State Governments to take up infrastructural development in one or two identified growth centres in each No Industry District. The assistance from the Central Government is limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2 crores per No Industry District. Six growth centres have been approved in the State of Madhya Pradesh, and a sum of Rs. 7.50 crores so far has been released as central assistance to the State till 31.3.1990. Out of the six growth centres mentioned above central assistance in full has been given to two growth centres and the remaining four are eligible to get central assistance approved under the

scheme depending upon the progress achieved and the availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated in his reply. That 18 districts have been declared as 'No Industry Districts' in Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know the names of these 18 districts and the number of cottage industries and small scale industries set up in each district since then and the facilities provided to them?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, the question relates only to growth centres. 18 districts have been declared as 'No Industry Districts' in Madhya Pradesh. The Central Government had stated that it would provide Rs. 2 crores to each of the 'No Industry Districts' and the State Government would set up two Growth Centres in each 'No Industry District', but the Madhya Pradesh Government has set up only 6 Growth Centres and for them the Central Government has already provided Rs. 7.5 crores.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Which are those 18 districts?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: If the Honourable Lady Member wants I can read out the names. These are—Balaghat, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dhar, Guna, Jhabua, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Panna, Rajgarh, Siwani, Shivpur, Sidhi, Sargunja and Tikamgarh. The name of the districts where growth centres have been set up are—Bhind, Mandla, Jhabua, Dhar, Panna and Rajgarh.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Is there any likelihood of setting up Growth Centres in Tikamgarh and Chhatarpur?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This Scheme has been discontinued. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my supplementary is not yet complete. Another question is linked with it.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: May I know the extent of basic amenities like roads, electricity, water and transport etc. provided in these districts? What is the contribution of the State Government and that of the Central Government in them? How much raw material has been made available to these units and what facilities you have provided for marketing the finished goods produced by these units?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The question asked by the Hon. Lady Member is outside the scope of the present Question.

SHRI RAGHAV JI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any such proposal has come from the State Government for Village Sambalpur? If so, what decision has been taken to set up an industrial growth centre there?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This scheme related to 18 'No Industry Districts'. Out of that the Madhya Pradesh Government has set up growth centres only in 6 districts and now this scheme has been discontinued.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know whether the Government has reviewed the whole concept of declaring certain districts as 'no industry districts'. What are the latest criteria laid down by the Central Government for declaring certain districts as 'no industry districts'?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The criteria for the backward and 'no industry district' was set up by the Planning Commission in 1971. And in 1983 no industry districts were set up. Now the Government has not reviewed them. As I said the Baijal Committee was set up to review the criteria and that report has not been considered fully by the Cabinet.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, in addition to the list of Industrial Growth Centres prepared in 1982 some more proposals for setting up of Growth Centres were sent to the Central Government and the Central Government accorded its sanction to them. Of these sanctioned Growth Centres the work has started in many of them, the land has been acquired and crores of rupees have been spent on them. Because of the discontinuance of this Scheme, will not these projects, which include projects at Jawra in Ratlam district and Satlapur in Raisen district, be adversely affected?

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, when the State Government is supposed to set up the growth centres, they are supposed to take sanction from the Central Government and they have taken sanction for only these six growth centres in those 'no industry districts'. There is no other proposal from the State Government.

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, when the proposal for starting such growth centres was first declared, I brought to the notice of the then Industry Minister that there are many mini and medium industrial estates, especially in Kerala, where all infrastructural facilities are available. But fifty per cent of those units, both in public and private sector, are sick because of lack of working capital and proper financial assistance for those estates...

MR. SPEAKER: This question is about Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI A. CHARLES: I have not put the question, Sir. So, my point is that as a matter of policy, they are spending the money for *the development of infrastructural facilities.* The amount may be spent for the revival of such units where all infrastructural facilities *are available but the industries are sick due* to lack of funds. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this money would be utilised for the development of such units.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Sir, there are many reasons for an industry becoming sick and I do not think the scope of the question includes the reasons why a company becomes sick and what the Government or the management can do.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Tiwari ji, why do you interrupt?

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that in spite of this Scheme being a good scheme why has it been discontinued? Will it be restarted keeping in view its being good scheme?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They have discontinued all those good schemes which we had started.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: This scheme was discontinued by you.

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have stated that in 1971 a policy was formulated to declare certain areas as 'Backward Areas' Later on you took up one tehsil each in the backward areas and the remaining whole district was left out. Will you consider all the districts in the Backward Areas as backward districts and declare them accordingly and take necessary action? The entire district should be declared as Backward District. When are you going to start this Scheme?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The Investment Subsidy Scheme applicable to the industrially backward district was not limited to one Block or Tehsil. So as Growth Centres are *concerned, number was limited to two in the* 'No Industry Districts'. So far as the new Scheme is concerned, I have already stated and the Hon. Finance Minister has also stated that this scheme is going to be restarted for the small scale industries.

[*English*]

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Sir, the new Government is very much interested in uplifting the rural area. Therefore, I would like to know that in the new policy for no industry areas, how many panchayat unions will be taken up in every district where there is not even one agro-based industry. Will the Government take up the new industrial policy on that basis?

[*Translation*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: The Government is formulating the industrial policy and this question is related to that aspect.

[*English*]

Losses in State Electricity Boards

*477. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the State Electricity Boards which are running in losses for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of losses suffered by each during the period; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate or minimise the losses in the current year by these boards?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). An annexure showing the surplus/deficit of various State Electricity Boards (SEBs) during the last three years is given below.

(c) The State Electricity Boards are autonomous bodies created under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. They enjoy full autonomy in their operations and function under the administrative control of the respective State Governments. The need to improve the financial position of the State Electricity Boards has been emphasised to the State Governments. Other steps taken by the Central Government to support the functioning of State Electricity Boards as viable undertakings, inter-alia, include amendments of the statute to make theft of power a cognizable offence, implementation of centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation programme for improving the performance of power stations, introduction of meritorious productivity reward scheme for improved performance of thermal generating stations, introduction of an incentive scheme for reducing transmission and distribution losses.

ANNEXURE

Yearwise Surplus/Deficit of the State Electricity Boards

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	*Electricity Boards*	*During 1986-87*	*During 1987-88*	*During 1988-89**
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.00	29.30	47.10
2.	Assam	—51.30	17.20*	119.90
3.	Bihar	4.20	—25.70	—48.43
4.	Gujarat	13.40	24.30	—140.25
5.	Haryana	—61.20	—80.90	—52.13
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—40.80	—16.60	—14.86
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	NA
8.	Karnataka	—74.50	—104.50	—46.40

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Electricity Boards	During 1986-87	During 1987-88	During 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	—5.30	6.80*	—37.10
10.	Madhya Pradesh	94.40	64.40*	80.00
11.	Maharashtra	64.40	73.20*	39.50
12.	Meghalaya	—0.50	2.40*	1.48
13.	Orissa	—3.80	—45.50	—2.98
14.	Punjab	—19.80	—5.00	—58.55
15.	Rajasthan	—24.20	—65.90	—29.48
16.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	33.20	41.30

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No.	Electricity Boards	During 1986-87	During 1987-88	During 1988-89*
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Uttar Pradesh	54.00	66.60	—231.75
18.	West Bengal	—8.20	—26.70	—25.47

*Provisional/Uaudited

SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY Mr Speaker, Sir, the agricultural sector is a very important sector where tariff should be as minimum as possible As such, it may be one of the major reasons for all the State Electricity Boards to incur losses also Hence, I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the Central Government proposes to take up the responsibility of helping the farmers by supplying power at reasonable and subsidised rates through State Electricity Boards, and whether any proposals have been received from the State Governments to that effect If so, what is the action taken by the Government of India?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN Sir, the Central Government have not received any proposal from the State Government and as I have stated in my reply, the State Electricity Boards enjoy full autonomy They have been created under the provisions of Electricity Supply Act, 1948 and they enjoy full autonomy in operations and functions under the administrative control of the respective State Government But as far as rural electrification programmes are concerned, assistance is extended by the Central Government to the State Electricity Boards through the State Governments

SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY Sir, as you know, the Rural Electrification Corporation has been funding rural electrification throughout the country to all State Electricity Boards with different norms and charging huge interest on loans I would like to know whether Government are aware that the State Electricity Boards, with the loans released under the Rural Electrification Corporation schemes, do not even earn the revenue needed to pay the interest depreciation or cost of power I would also like to know whether some State Electricity Boards including Andhra Pradesh have requested the Government of India to evolve a uniform policy of funding rural electrification especially the pumpset energisation, to relieve the Electricity Boards from financial burden either by way of reducing interest rate on all loans to State Electricity Boards or rescheduling the loan-structure so that loan repayment is postponed during the 8th Plan period

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN Sir, this is a question which generally deals with the loss which are being suffered by the State Electricity Boards I am not in a position to respond to the specific question as to whether we have received any proposal from the Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board about the restructuring of the loss or repaying the loan or the rate of interest But I will supply that information to the hon Member

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI Mr Speaker, Sir, the total amount of loss suffered by all the Electricity Boards is more than Rs 100 crores In view of this fact, will the hon Minister allow the participation of private sector industries in power generation? Besides it the hon Minister may also state whether Tata Industries engaged in power generation in Bombay is also incurring losses like other Electricity Boards? Are all the Electricity Boards in the Public sector running into losses or the Electricity Boards operating under the private sector are also running into losses? Besides, the hon Minister may also state about losses incurred on account of line losses

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN Mr Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that several State Electricity Boards are running into losses but there are many reasons for these losses which are beyond the control of the Electricity Boards However, there are various other factors which are under the control of the Electricity Board and in case those Boards make efforts in this regard, they can minimise their losses For example the average cost of power generation is 97 paise per unit whereas the rate being charged for the supply of power to agriculture sector all over the country is 16 13 paise The overall average of rate charged in respect of industry, agriculture, business establishments and domestic use is 74 4 paise. Similarly there are various other reasons, here I have made a

mention of only one reason. The second question of the hon. Member is whether the private sector company engaged in power generation and power supply in Bombay are also incurring a comparable amount of losses? I think we should not compare the private power generation units running in a metropolitan city with any state Electricity Board because the private company operating in metro city like Bombay do not have to supply a part of their power for the use of agriculture sector. Besides, there are many other social factors which are taken into consideration by the State Electricity Boards but not by the private companies. So far as the question of participation of private companies in power generation is concerned, there is no legal restriction on it but the conditions laid down for this regard, perhaps do not encourage the private power generation companies. However, there are certain purposals under consideration of the Government and the conditions laid down therefor are being revised to a large extend to seek the increased participation of private companies in power generation.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, while giving the reply, the hon. Minister was telling that because of the autonomy given to the various Electricity Board, this is happening. Power generation is an important sector or a key sector for the progress of any nation. Having seen the experience of the failures of various Electricity Boards causing loss of thousands of crores of rupees every year, which has got impact on the sickness of the industries, price escalation and so many other consequential effects, will the Minister think in terms of bringing a legislation to discourage such autonomy which is misused or the authority which is misused, or encourage the private sector to come in a big way in power generation?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, the State Electricity Boards have functional autonomy. But they are under the administrative control of the State Governments. I have already stated, Sir, in reply to the previous supplementary that proposals are under the consideration of the Government so that certain relaxation can be made as far as the existing conditions are concerned to encourage participation by the private sector in the development of power programme.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Is it true that the funds allocated by the Central Government to Bihar Electricity Board for rural electrification is not spent on rural electrification but on certain other heads?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is large scale bungling in Bihar. Please allow us to ask question.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: We can tell you about only those reasons for losses in State Electricity Boards which have been detected by the Central Government and the Central Electricity Authority but it will not be possible for us to tell you about all the reasons of losses in any particular state or all the Electricity Boards in the country. The hon. Member belongs to that particular state, so he can tell us about the reasons for losses. However, whatever we can do in this regard, we shall certainly do that.

Secondly, we receive complaints regarding the funds to be allocated for rural electrification. We are keeping a close watch on it and making all out efforts to ensure that funds allocated for rural electrification are spent on it.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol-Diesel Pumps and LPG Agencies to SCs/STs

*478. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government in regard to allotment of new petrol/diesel pumps and L.P.G. agencies;

(b) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to whom those pumps and LPG agencies have been allotted during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the position in this regard in Madhya Pradesh?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The new Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets, Kerosene/LDO dealerships and LPG distributorship included in the oil industry Marketing Plans are allotted to different categories as follows:—

i)	Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST)	:	25%
ii)	Physically Handicapped (PH)	:	7 1/2%
iii)	Defence Category (DEF)	:	15%
iv)	Freedom Fighter (FF)	:	5%
v)	Open Category (Open)	:	47 1/2%

The reservation for Defence Category has been raised to 15% from 7 1/2% reducing the Open Category, to include the widows/dependents of the Indian Peace Keeping Force Casualities for the Marketing Plan 1988-89 only. The suitable candidates for these dealerships/distributorships are selected, on merit, by the independent Oil Selection Boards.

(b) No. of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) to whom LPG distributorships and Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships have been allotted during the last three years.

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		LPG	R.O	LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	11	6	3	—	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	5	—	1	1	—
3.	Assam	1	5	2	—	—	3
4.	Bihar	5	19	3	6	1	5
5.	Goa	—	—	—	3	—	2
6.	Gujarat	—	3	3	14	2	3
7.	Haryana	—	7	2	3	—	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6	2	1	1	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	2	—	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	2	10	3	7	1	3
11.	Kerala	2	10	7	3	4	—

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Mahdya Pradesh	1	7	6	8	2	1
13.	Maharashtra	3	3	6	6	3	10
14.	Manipur	—	2	—	2	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	8	—	2	—	1
16.	Mizoram	1	1	1	—	—	1
17.	Nagaland	—	3	—	—	—	1
18.	Orissa	—	4	2	6	—	3
19.	Punjab	1	2	3	3	—	2
20.	Rajasthan	—	13	4	11	—	1
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	1	—	—

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	3	15	7	10	1	3
23.	Tripura	—	—	2	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	20	13	16	—	10
25.	West Bangal	1	—	2	8	1	5
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigargh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	1	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Delhi	1	—	2	—	—	—

S.No.	State/Union Territory	1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.	LPG	R.O.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total :	34	152	75	115	16	62

(c) During the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto February, 1990), 16 (Petrol/Diesel) Retail Outlets and 9 LPG distributorships have been allotted in Madhya Pradesh to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid here indicates the percentage of reservation made for different categories and also the percentage of its fulfilment. I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you as to what is the quota of reservation fixed for the allotment of dealership or depot as per the existing rules and whether that has been fulfilled? If not, under what categories reservation is yet to be fulfilled?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, this policy has been followed; the targets that have been fixed by the Ministry are more or less fulfilled and implemented. In the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I think they have completed 23 per cent already.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Sir, I had asked a specific question as to what quota of reservation has been fixed for different categories and how much of it has been fulfilled but I have not got the reply to my question. I hope that while replying to my second supplementary the hon. Minister would also cover it thereunder.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the allotment of dealership or agency of petroleum products, the setting up of a Depot has an important role to play. While a depot is located at an approachable and convenient place, it is also a place from where one can have the supply conveniently and at fair prices. A depot was sanctioned for the supply of petroleum products for Ujjain in second phase-B in 1984. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister that in view of the forth-coming singhasth festival, i.e. Kumbh Mela when crores of people are expected to visit that place, will the Government set up required number of depots there to ensure the supply of petroleum products in Ujjain? What is the criterion of population for the allotment of an LPG agency?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, the norms have been fixed; the targets have been fixed and the targets have been achieved by and large. It is our desire to see that more and more petrol pumps and LPG agencies are started in remote areas subject to availability.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have asked a very simple and specific question as to what is the criterion of population for the allotment of an LPG agency? The people are facing difficulties on account of shortage of LPG. It is a question of public importance and I must have a reply to it. If I do not get reply to my question, then, what is the use of asking questions? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, I think the hon. Member has not followed me. I have said that the norms which have been set up are being fulfilled in every State. But there are certain constraints with which they are operating. In every category of consumers, we have taken care to see that all the categories get these dealerships and in every State there is no lag at all so far as the Ministry is concerned.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, a month back, the Government appointed a number of committees for the allotment of petrol and diesel pumps and among the Members of these committees there are heavyweights from different political parties which support the Government. Then and there, there is a

complaint that there is no SC and ST. Is it because there is no heavyweight of the Scheduled Caste in the ruling party and supporting parties or that you purposefully avoid Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that adequate allotment is not given to SC and ST in the allotment of petrol and diesel pumps?

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, the supplementary does not arise out of the main question. Anyway I am prepared to answer it. There is no motive to exclude any category from the Oil Selection Board. However, I will verify and write to him later. But my information is, Scheduled Castes also have been represented in these Boards.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: There is Narmada Gas Agency in Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh which is owned by a former Minister of State for Urban Development. The consumers of that area are not getting regular supply of gas cylinders. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would ensure the regular supply of it. Secondly, will the hon. Minister state whether a diesel and petrol pump has also been sanctioned in the name of the wife of the former Minister of State for Urban Development?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, this is a specific case to which the hon. Member has drawn my attention. I will look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, applications were invited for the allotment of LPG gas agencies in tribal areas and these are still pending, so I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to by what time action will be taken on these applications? What action Government propose to take on the applications of the tribals?

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: The Adivasi areas and tribal areas receive our special attention. It is our intention to see that LPG cylinders and petrol are also made available to them wherever possible. We are giving importance to those areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was as to what is the stand of the Government in respect of the application of the tribals for the allotment of gas agency in tribal areas? Does the Government propose to allot gas agencies to the tribals only in the tribal areas.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, wherever Adivasi and other tribals reside, with a view to avoid cutting of forest trees, we have introduced a special scheme to those people to supply cylinders. That is, for the purpose of avoiding tree cutting for fuel use. But in remote areas where kerosine is required for Adivasis and for other people, special efforts are being made to supply it through trucks. We are opening counters there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: There are a large number of unemployed youth who have applied for allotment of new petrol, diesel pumps and LPG agency. The conditions for allotment are such that it will not be possible for them to provide for so much security amount as being provided by other categories and also to fulfil so much formalities.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any special quota has been earmarked for unemployed youth. Would the Minister also put only lenient conditions on them, taking into consideration their economic background?

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, it is our effort to give agency for the unemployed youth also. I have got the list which I

have already laid on the Table of the House, where the categories have been identified. May I read again for the benefit of the House?

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	—	25%
Physically Handicapped	—	7 1/2%
Defence category	—	15%
Freedom Fighter	—	5%
Open Category	—	47 1/2%

We have classified and identified these various categories. Unemployed youth also come under these categories.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: What about the strict conditions?

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESHARI LAL: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of licences, statewise, issued during the last three years for gas agencies, petrol pumps and diesel pumps to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The hon. Minister wants to evade the main question. He may please clarify it.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: I have got a whole List of a category-wise distribution. It is a very long list. I can lay it on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I have not called you.

Rationing of Petrol

\+

*479. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce rationing of petrol to reduce its consumption; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: It was earlier announced that you would take steps to reduce the consumption of petrol. Petrol is being imported and lot of foreign exchange is spent. I would like to know what are the steps you will take to reduce the consumption of petrol. Is it only by increasing the price of petrol? What are the other steps that you are going to take to reduce the consumption of petrol?

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: There is rising demand for petrol and petroleum products each year. In spite of the fact that the price of petrol and petroleum products except kerosene is increasing, our anticipation is the demand will not go down but the demand will be increasing. During the past five years, there has been a growth of about 7.5% in demand. Therefore, we are trying our best to control consumption and various methods are adopted in this regard. One of

the methods is to have fuel efficiency in various vehicle transports, buses, cars, two-wheelers and three-wheelers.

The second method is a sort of intensive propaganda whereby we tell the people to save consumption and to reduce the demand.

In 1989-90, the growth in demand is about 8%, to be exact 7.88%. We are thinking of controlling this demand and the Finance Ministry is asking us to have the figure that was, as I said, available to us last year. They want to reduce the demand by one per cent. The growth in demand is nearly 14 per cent in respect of petrol alone. Therefore, they want to reduce it by one per cent. It is a tremendous task... (*Interruptions*) In 1979-81 we had a very sad experience when we tried to control diesel consumption. So we are applying various other methods to control petrol consumption. There has to be fuel efficiency and later on there may be fuel substitution. If the House agrees, then we can also say that one day in every week petrol pumping stations may be stopped functioning. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO. Please take steps to control petrol consumption by Government vehicles. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: We have set up a Standing Committee to review the fuel efficiency norms. Some fuel efficiency norms have already been fixed. So, we have set up a Standing Committee to review the norms and whether the norms can be changed as also whether the petroleum products' consumption can be reduced—by any means will be considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Export Cargo Despatch

*472. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned, "Exporters sore over cargo despatch delay" appeared in the Hindustan Times of 28 March, 1990 wherein it is stated inter alia that export worth Rs. 200 crores may be cancelled due to closure of shutters by the Air India for the last three weeks and there is a huge backlog at Delhi Airport cargo complex;

(b) if so, the steps taken to expeditiously clear the export cargo; and

(c) the reasons for the closure of the Air India shutters and not clearing the export cargo regularly?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is seized of the problem of expeditious clearance of export cargo by air. In order to give a boost to cargo movement by air the Government has taken the following policy decisions:

1. The "Open Sky Policy' for foreign cargo carriers had earlier been declared for a period of three years ending December 1992. In order to facilitate cargo carriers to make their investment decisions and undertake commitments on a long term basis, it has been decided to place this policy for cargo operations on a permanent basis.

2. Government will give favourable consideration to foreign airlines who may wish to operate additional frequencies to India if such additional frequencies are operated by cargo-cum-passenger combination aircraft on a terminator basis.

3. Government will give favourable consideration to private operators,

associations of exporters etc., to run air cargo services on their own or on a consortium basis through purchase or leased freighter aircraft.

4. In the fleet acquisition programme of Air India in future, preference will be given to the augmentation of the freighter capacity.

5. Experience has shown that unless the rates are remunerative, cargo carriers would hardly have any incentive to operate cargo services from the country and to augment their cargo carrying capacity from the country. Government has therefore decided to allow IATA rates as the floor rates and leave it to the carriers to charge the actual rates according to the demand and supply situation. This will also obviate the need for Government giving approvals to cargo rates on a case to case basis. Government have also decided to abolish the mandatory rates which were applicable only in the case of Air India and which being lower than the IATA rates were causing heavy losses to Air India.

6. In order to remove the current backlog of cargo piled up at the airports, Air India has started operating additional 747 freighter flights to Europe/USA. Air India will also explore ways and means to supplement capacity into the USA through joint services with other international carriers.

(c) Air India continues to accept cargo from exporters. It has not closed it shutters.

[*Translation*]

Railway Line from Mahesh Khut/Mansi to Bihariganj

*475. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay a new railway line from Mahesh Khut or Mansi to Bihariganj via Maya Beldor in Khagaria district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which it would be laid; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to acute constraint of resources and heavy commitments on hand for projects already approved.

Review of Industrial Licensing Policy

*480. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial licensing policy is being reviewed; and

(b) if so, when the review is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The industrial licensing policy is presently being reviewed with a view to simplifying procedures and cutting delays.

Review will be completed expeditiously.

[*English*]

Sophisticated Technology for extracting Oil

*481. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has introduced a new sophisticated technology for extracting oil from the oil fields?

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent this new technology will be helpful in extracting more oil from the oil fields?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. ONGC have introduced a new Institute Combustion Process technology on a pilot basis in Balol field or North Gujarat on 16.3.1990 using one injector well and four production wells to start with.

(c) This technology is expected to lead to increase in the estimated oil recovery under similar field conditions from 10% under primary drive mechanism to approx. 35-40% of geological reserves.

[*Translation*]

Licensed Porters at Delhi Railway Stations

*482. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licensed porters working at Delhi Junction, New Delhi and Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway stations;

(b) whether some of these licensed porters have been discharged;

(c) if so, their number and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to reinstate these discharged licensed porters; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 1308 licensed porters are working at Delhi, 1267 at New Delhi and 148 at Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The licences of eleven licensed porters of Delhi Station were cancelled for the malpractices like cornering of seats in unreserved coaches.

(d) Their appeals are under disposal on merits.

(e) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Oil Exploration

*483. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of off-shore and on-shore wells dug by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in 1989;

(b) how many of these wells have yielded crude and gas and the quantity thereof; and

(c) the plans of Government to step up

oil exploration through foreign and Indian companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). In the calender year 1989, ONGC drilled and completed 438 wells onland and 138 wells offshore. By the end of the year, 300 wells onland and 112 wells offshore were tested. Of these, 235 wells onland and 84 wells offshore were declared oil/gas producers. These wells produced about 1.907 million tonnes of oil and about 3187 million cubic metres of gas during the year.

(c) In order to supplement the oil exploration activities of national oil companies, Government of India in 1986, offered under the 3rd round of bidding, 27 offshore blocks for bids by foreign oil companies. On this basis, Production Sharing Contracts have been signed with five international oil companies for 9 blocks. Two Companies, namely, Chevron International Ltd. and Texaco Exploration India Inc., and Shell India Production Development B.V. have so far drilled 3 wells without any positive results. The work by the other 3 companies is in different stages of progress. An exercise has been initiated to examine if more blocks can be offered to foreign/Indian oil companies under the next (4th) round.

The exploration plans of ONGC and OIL for the next five years would be finalised along with finalisation of the Eight five year plan for the country.

[*Translation*]

Bridges in Bhavnagar and Rajkot divisions

*484. SHRI PATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals under consideration for construction of railway overbridges and underbridges in Bhavnagar and Rajkot Divisions of Western Railway; and

(b) the time by which the consturction thereof will be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The Government of Gujarat has initiated proposals for construction of the following seven road overbridges:

Bhavnagar Division: Near Sarkhej (3 Nos.) and At Dhandhuka.

Rajkot Division: One each at Saijsertha, Padaldhari and Rajkot.

(b) The works can be taken up, only after the complete schemes therefor are finalised and sponsored by the State Government duly consenting to bear/share the cost as per rules.

[*English*]

Measures for Conservation of Petroleum Products

*485. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PEROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the new-item appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 25 March, 1990 referring to a report predicting acute shortage of oil and rise in oil prices during the next three to four years;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for conservation of petroleum products to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir the international oil market is very volatile and it is difficult to make any long term predictions about oil prices The future scenario of oil availability and prices depends on anumber of factors such as the supply from OPEC countries, the growth in demand for petroleum products in future, success of conversation efforts, discovery of substantial new reserves of oil etc It is difficult to reach a definite conclusion on all these factors

(c) Stops being taken to conserve petroleum products, in brief, include

(i) Replacement of oil with alternative fuels where-ever feasible and possible

(ii) Introduction of more fuel efficient engines and devices in the transport, agriculture and domestic sectors

(iii) Energy audits and Fuel Oil Studies to improve efficiency of energy use in industry

(iv) Use of improved practices to increase fuel efficiency in State Road Transport Undertakings

(v) Reduction of fuel and loss percentage in Refineries

[*Translation*]

Supply of LPG through Pipelines in Gujarat

*486 SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the cities in Gujarat which are proposed to be supplied LPG for domestic purposes through pipelines,

(b) the rates proposed to the charge therefor,

(c) whether Government have received any representations for reduction in the rates of LPG, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) Supply of LPG through pipelines is not feasible ONGC are supplying natural gas to Baroda Municipal Corporation for distribution in the Baroda City for domestic purposes ONGC are also to supply gas to Gujarat Gas Company for domestic distribution in Ankaleshwar and Bharoch cities distribution in Ankaleshwar has started Commitment for supply of gas for the same purpose has also been made for Surat City

(b) The price payable to ONGC by the Baroda Municipal Corporation, Gujarat Gas Company and others is at present Rs 1400/ 1000 M³ of gas plus royalty, taxes etc Price of gas in the future will be as decided by Govt from time to time

(c) Representations had been received for supply of natural gas for domestic purposes at reduced prices

(d) The Government did not agree to the proposal for reduction in natural gas prices The entire question of pricing of natural gas is being examined by a Committee headed by Chairman, BICP The report of the committee has not yet been received

[*English*]

Pricing Policy of Natural Gas

*487 SHRI VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are following a different pricing policy in respect of natural gas supplied to different states; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Government had fixed the prices of natural gas for the first time in January 1987 in the following manner:

i)	Price of Onshore gas and Offshore gas at landfall points	— Rs. 1400/1000 M^3
ii)	Price of gas along the HBJ Pipeline	— Rs. 2250/1000 M^3
iii)	Price of gas in the North-Eastern Region.	— Rs. 1000/1000 M^3 with a provision of discount upto Rs. 500/1000 M^3

The above prices are exclusive of royalty, taxes and other local levies.

Concession in gas price for consumers in the North-Eastern Region had been given keeping in view the special development needs of the regions. The higher price of gas supplied through the HBJ Pipeline was fixed taking into consideration the transportation cost along the pipeline.

The prices are presently in force. A Committee headed by the Chairman, BICP has been set up to go into the issues of gas pricing. The report of the Committee is still awaited.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Toofan Express Running between Howrah and Delhi

*488. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for extending the 7/8 Up-Dn Toofan Express, running between Howrah and Delhi upto Kota from Agra Fort;

(b) whether the said proposal could not be implemented; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the said proposal is being revived; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Encroachment of Railway land at Sojat Road Station

*489. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any part of the land of Sojat Road railway station of Ajmer Division (W.R.) has been encroached upon by the people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to remove the encroachments?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Irregularities in I.D.P.L.

*490. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of financial and other irregularities in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited as reported in "India Today" dated the 31st March, 1990,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). Government has been receiving complaints about the alleged financial and other irregularities in I.D.P.L. However, none of them has so far been substantiated.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Petrol-Diesel Pumps in Uttar Pradesh

*491. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new petrol-diesel filling stations are proposed to be set up in Mau Tehsil, Baberu Tehsil and Manikpur, Rajapur and Kartal towns of Banda district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the time by which the new filling stations will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). As result of the surveys conducted, the locations namely Mau, Baberu and Manikpur in District Banda have been identified for setting up of petrol/diesel retail outlets.

(c) In view of the various steps preceding commissioning of retail outlets, it is not possible to indicate when these retail outlets will be actually commissioned.

Prices of Khadi

*492. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring down the prices of Khadi;

(b) the total amount allocated by Government for the development and production of khadi during 1990-91;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more khadi units; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The price of khadi is fixed by the Central Certification Committee under KVIC by taking into account cost of inputs such as raw-material wages etc.

(b) An amount of Rs. 90 crores (Grant Rs. 50 crores and Loan Rs. 40 crores) has

been allocated for the development and production of khadi during the current financial year

(c) and (d) A higher production and employment target has been fixed for 1990-91 The State-wise details are decided by the KVIC with the respective States during their annual budget discussions

[*English*]

Experience for Pilots and Co-Pilots on Airbus A-320

5020 CH JAGDEEP DHANKHAR Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Airlines has laid down any minimum experience in terms of flying hours for their pilots to take command of or act as co-pilots on the Airbus A-320,

(b) if so the details thereof

(c) whether it has been rigidly followed, and

(d) if not, the easons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Only pilots with a minimum of 500 hours of jet flying experience are permitted to get co-pilot s endorsement on Airbus A-320 aircraft. In order to fly as pilot-in-command on A-320 aircraft, a pilot is required to obtain in Airlines Transport Pilot's Licence (ALTP), endorsement on type, 100 hours' experience on type, and have passed 10 Rute Checks successfully At present Captains with experience of 10 to 23 years of service and flying experience ranging from 4700 hours to 16000 hours are flying as pilots-in-command on A-320 aircraft

(c) and (d). Some pilots having command experience on B-737 of 2500 hours or more were exempted by the Director General Civil Aviation from 100 hours co-pilots's flying experience requirement for obtaining command endorsement on A-320 aircraft. Such exemptions are normally given when there is a large induction No further exemptions are being granted by the DGCA.

Expansion of Instrumentation Limited Unit at Palghat, Kerala

5021 SHRI A VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether any proposal to develop the Instrumentation Limited Unit at Palghat in Kerala· and

(b) if so, the names of projects proposed to be taken up and when these are to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a)and (b) The company is considering taking up modernisation of the existing manufacturing facilities at Palghat during the 8th Five Year Plan. During this Plan period the following projects are also under consideration

(a) Bellows Sealed Valves

(b) Solonoid Valves

(c) High Performance Valves.

(d) High Pressure Pumps for Slurry and Critical applications

Revival of Jainti-Alipurduar Railway Line

5022. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY· Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to revive the train service between Jainti and Alipurduar railway stations on North East Frontier Railway and extend it beyond Cooch Behar upto Bangladesh border in order to make it economically viable; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cooking Gas Facility in J.J.Colonies, Delhi

5023. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any special consideration to the poor and economically weaker sections living in J.J. colonies in Delhi in the allotment of Cooking gas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) There is not such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Handling Plant for Mejia Thermal Plant

5024. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Rs. 42 crore coal handling plant for the 600 MW Mejia Thermal Plant of the Damodar Valley Corporation is likely to run into trouble;

(b) whether this project has already been delayed; and

(c) if so, the effective steps being taken to ensure its timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The project is under construction and the Coal Handling Plant will also be installed in due course. There has been some delay and the first unit is now expected to be commissioned in December, 1992. Almost all major packages related to the Project have been finalised and the progress of site work by different agencies has been geared up.

Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Sambalpur, Orissa

5025. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for the selection of suitable candidate for petrol/diesel retail outlets; and

(b) the number of petrol pumps proposed to be started during the current year in Orissa, particularly, in Sambalpur?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The marketing oil companies appoint Petrol/Diesel dealers on the basis of recommendations received from the concerned Oil Selection Board. In making selection of candidates who meet the eligibility conditions in regard to income, educational qualifications, residence category, age, etc. the Oil Selection Boards take the following factors into account;

i) Personality;

ii) business ability/salesmanship;

iii) capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities;

iv) preparedness for working fulltime as a dealer; and

v) general assessment and extra curricular activities.

(b) 32 new retails outlets (Petrol/Diesel) are proposed to be set up in Orissa, out of which 3 pertain to Sambalpur district. However, in view of the various steps preceding the commissioning, it is not possible to indicate how many of these would be started in the current year.

Vacant Posts of General Managers

5026. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of posts of General Managers had other higher officials in various zonal railways are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time since when these are vacant and when the same are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No post of high officials of the rank of General Manager and equivalent is lying vacant.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Question papers in C.A. Examination

5027. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi allows the candidates to answer questions in Hindi in C.A. Examinations conducted by it;

(b) if so, whether the question papers for these examinations are supplied in Hindi also;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to supply the question papers in Hindi or diglot question papers for C.A. Examinations?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question papers are provided by the Institute in Hindi medium to the candidates of the Entrance Examination only. In respect of other examinations, the Institute has been finding it difficult to get senior and experienced persons with the knowledge of the technical subjects as well as the required proficiency in both English and Hindi for this purpose.

Installation of pump sets and Rural Electrification in Bihar

5028. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified and pump sets installed by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of villages electrified and pumps sets installed by the Corporation in Bihar during the last five year , district-wise; and

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified and the number of pumps sets

to be installed by the Corporation in Bihar during 1990-91, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A statement indicating the state-wise number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised by the Rural Electrification Corporation during the last five years is given below statement -I and II respectively.

(b) A statement indicating district-wise number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised by the Rural Electrification Corporation in Bihar during the period 1985-1989 is given below as Statement III and IV.

(c) The district-wise targets are finalised at the State level based on the availability of funds and the interse priority fixed by the State Government.

STATEMENT-I

Statewise number of Villages electrified by REC during last 5 years (1985-90)

Sl.No.	State	Villages Electrified during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Prov.) (upto Feb. 1990)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	804	905	1076	1250	330
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	71	95	110
3.	Assam	1620	1468	1190	1070	604
4.	Bihar	2117	3120	2307	2708	2300
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	799	595	410	25	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	701	825	634	46	—

Sl.No.	State	Villages Electrified during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Prov.) (upto Feb. 1990)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	J & K	89	117	101	59	36
10.	Karnataka	913	1225	746	313	—
11.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	—
12	M P.	3279	3709	3929	4337	3006
13.	Maharashtra	501	502	787	1050	—
14.	Manipur	35	78	98	112	130
15.	Meghalaya	59	76	225	315	228
16.	Mizoram	—	—	49	55	55
17.	Nagaland	65	85	170	25	—
18	Orissa	1108	1363	1516	1341	661

Sl.No.	State	Villages Electrified during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Prov.) (upto Feb 1990)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	1127	1126	1097	1442	1584
21.	Sikkim	32	26	40	31	29
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	4	—	—	—
23.	Tripura	150	159	155	125	169
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3878	3564	4185	2488	903
25.	West Bengal	1318	1342	1573	1649	1199
	Total	18595	20289	20359	18536	11344

STATEMENT-II

Statewise Number of Pumsets Energised by Rec During last 5 years (1985-90)

Sl.No.	*State*	*Pumpsets energised during*				
		1985-86	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*	*1989-90 (Prov.) (upto Feb. 1990)*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79818	94208	117135	97071	59002
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Assam	74	114	119	70	4
4.	Bihar	9733	12645	8256	15002	9235
5.	Goa	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Guajrat	23008	17194	40293	29150	19220
7.	Haryana	9952	16746	26813	6420	15357
8.	Himachal Pradesh	86	180	269	174	139
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	36	59	114	198	52

Sl.No	State	Pumpsets energised during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Prov.) (upto Feb 1990)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Karnataka	45093	45403	46865	44000	31607
11	Kerala	11941	13095	13304	15004	11152
12	Mahdya Pradesh	40200	43345	58115	99383	65081
13	Maharashtra	53053	51839	105000	120008	82000
14	Manipur	6	—	—	—	—
15	Meghalaya	—	8	—	—	—
16	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	10	—	—
18	Orissa	2415	2050	2895	3771	4221
19	Punjab	34588	50158	22247	21800	16855

Sl.No.	State	Pumpsets energised during				
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Prov.) (upto Feb. 1990)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Rajasthan	10508	9614	12280	18379	23135
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Tami Nadu	31740	32628	61164	51485	38002
23	Tripura	80	91	68	65	65
24.	Uttar Ppradesh	26239	25856	20590	22047	13406
25	West Bengal	6293	4029	7558	8897	7844
	Total	384863	419262	543995	552924	396377

STATEMENT-III

Districtwise Villages Electrified by REC from 1985-86 to 1988-89 in Bihar

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Villages Electrified during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Patna	37	38	5	19
2.	Nalanda	30	7	2	17
3.	Gaya	74	106	99	151
4.	Jahanabad				
5.	Newadah	35	60	54	52
6.	Aurangabad	57	80	75	81
7.	Bhojpur	53	80	97	97
8.	Rohtas	44	70	29	110
9.	Ranchi	97	140	77	87
10.	Gumla	40	103	51	62

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Villages Electrified during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Lohardaga	20	50	33	20
12.	Palamau	86	130	111	142
13	Hazaribagh	72	155	90	133
14	Giridih	86	145	135	135
15	Singhbhum	186	234	153	181
16	Dhanbad	31	70	25	93
17	Bhagalpur	87	154	92	132
18	Munger	70	136	87	113
19	Deoghar	36	115	113	154
20.	Dumka	80	136	117	155
21	Godda	50	73	70	81
22	Sahabganj	80	119	123	126

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Villages Electrified during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Muzaffarpur	64	45	58	51
24	Sitamarhi	40	55	35	32
25	Vaishali	34	60	42	39
26	East Champaran	52	65	29	80
27	West Champaran	59	105	72	55
28	Siwan	59	41	64	46
29.	Saran	47	56	33	39
30	Gopalganj	13	46	41	22
31	Darbhanga	85	55	49	8
32	Madhubani	30	18	1	34

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Villages Electrified during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Samastipur	67	65	13	6
34.	Begusarai	—	—	—	—
35.	Saharsa	50	62	47	9
36.	Madhepura	30	51	40	16
37.	Purnea	88	124	89	107
38.	Katihar	44	61	53	21
39	Khagaria	4	10	3	2
	Total :	2117	3120	2307	2708

Note: The figures are provisional.

STATEMENT-IV

Districtwise Pumpsets Energised by REC from 1985-86 to 1988-89 in Bihar

Sl.No.	*Name of the District*	*Pumpsets energised during*			
		1985-86	*1986-87*	*1987-88*	*1988-89*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
1.	Patna	639	582	174	1251
2.	Nalanda	431	336	112	1406
3	Gaya	637	195	1209	2202
4.	Jehanabad				
5.	Newadah	949	137	124	802
6.	Aurangabad	251	132	457	527
7.	Bhojpur	661	1744	775	1020
8	Rohtas	1140	1294	1041	2715
9.	Ranchi	177	377	330	205
10.	Gumla	510	850	513	550

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Pumpsets energised during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Lohardaga	121	305	81	200
12.	Palamau	936	927	672	460
13.	Hazaribagh	174	223	198	58
14.	Giridih	298	435	363	81
15.	Singhbhum	430	685	405	86
16.	Dhanbad	129	212	78	7
17.	Bhagalpur	465	523	234	264
18.	Munger	436	293	284	460
19.	Deoghar	31	98	—	5
20.	Dumka	228	165	85	35

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Pumpsets energised during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Godda	41	84	—	116
22.	Sahabganj	155	70	27	—
23.	Muzuffarpur	126	231	11	170
24.	Sitamarhi	72	142	81	241
25.	Vaishali	45	222	49	374
26.	East Champaran	4	176	180	215
27.	West Champaran	117	235	163	248
28.	Siwan	3	243	60	210
29.	Saran	70	272	130	52
30.	Gopalganj	—	208	54	10
31.	Darbhanga	20	186	30	50

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Pumpsets energised during			
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Madhubani	31	242	8	67
33.	Samastipur	148	188	85	93
34.	Begusarai	48	108	20	176
35.	Saharsa	72	109	29	131
36.	Madhepura	16	62	—	111
37.	Purnea	25	122	16	187
38.	Katihar	76	125	147	116
39.	Khagaria	21	107	31	101
	Total :	9733	12645	8256	15002

Note: The figures are provisional.

Gas based Power Projects in Gujarat

5029. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had given clearance to some gas based power projects in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the latest position with regard to supply of gas to these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The scheme for installation of Combined Cycle Gas Based Plant at Gandhar and Pipavav, with a capacity of 615 MW each, has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to certain conditions. The availability of requisite quantity of gas for the proposed projects is yet to be confirmed.

New Power Plants

5030. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of new power plants undertaken by State Governments and Public Sector Companies during Seventh Plan Period; and

(b) the installed capacity/estimated cost and current status of each plant?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Modernisation of Kottayam Station

5031. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the modernisation of Kottayam railway station, Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the improvements proposed to be undertaken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Modernisation/improvements to the stations is a continuous process and the same is done on a need based programme, subject to availability of funds and depending on the traffic needs. Work of raising of platform level at Kottayam is in progress and work of providing cover over platform No. 2 and 3 is proposed to be taken up during 1990-91 subject to availability of funds.

(c) Does not arise.

Book Stalls on Railway Stations

5032. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that book stall contractors on various railway stations sell books at higher rates; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Over Bridge at Arakkonam Station

5033. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for construction of over bridge near Arakkonam railway station has been approved and funds allo-

cated for this purpose:

(b) if so, when the construction work is likely to start; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for its timely completion?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir An outlay of Rs. 1 crore has been allocated for the work in the current year

(b) The work can be taken up for execution, only after the State Government accords approval to the plans furnished by the Railway, finalises the estimate for the bridge approaches and sanctions the expenditure for the work

(c) The Railway will maintain liaison with the State Government for completion of the work within a mutually agreed time frame

Selling Prices of Petroleum Products in Delhi

5034 SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the selling prices of major petroleum products i.e. motor spirit, high speed diesel, kerosene and light speed diesel in Delhi;

(b) the basic prices of these products and other ingredients which make up the total selling price;

(c) whether there is any set and predetermined formulae to calculate these prices and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). As per the present pricing policy of petroleum products, only the basic ceiling selling price (ex-storage point price) of the major petroleum products is fixed by the Government and is uniform throughout the country. The retail prices very from place to place depending on freight, local levies, etc.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The basic ceiling selling prices (ex-Storage point price) and the retails selling prices of the products referred to in part (a) of the Question are given below:

Rs./Kilo Litre

	MS-87	*HSD*	*SKO*	*LDO*
	1	*2*	*3*	*4*
Ex-storage point price	8944.07	3633.53	1956.93	3053.97
Freight (Frozen as on 30.11.86)	74.93	76.72	61.70	97.22
Retail Pump Outlet charge	11.36	7.27	—	—
Retail Pump Outlet Surcharge	60.00	20.00	—	—

	1	2	3	4
Delhi state surcharge	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Shakurbasti Term. Tax	—	4.68	15.00	4.82
	9115.36	3767.20	2058.63	3181.01
Delhi Sales tax	638.08	263.70	61.76	222.67
Dealer Commission	80.00	40.00	14.08	—
Transportation cost & retailers margin	—	—	115.57	96.41
Retail Price/KL	9833.44	4070.90	2250.04	3500.09
Retails Price/litre	9.84	4.08	2.25	3.50

Award of CGIT No. 1 Dhanbad

5035. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Award from the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad dated 9 November, 1989 is in favour of the contractual workers of Giddi Washeries under the Central Coalfields Limited

(b) if so, the details of the Award;

(c) whether the management has not implemented the Award so far; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, Dhanbad has given and Award holding the action of management of the Giddi Washery of Central Coalfields Limited in not regularising and departmentalising the 259 contractual workmen as unjustified and directed the management to regularise and departmentalise them as workers of group III w.e.f. 8.8.1988 as per provisions of NCWA-III and pay them back wages and other benefits minus the wages and other benefits already paid to them.

(c) and (d). As per the legal advice tendered to the Central Coalfields Limited, the Award suffers from several infirmities and should be challenged. Besides, the Award suffers from several infirmities and should be challenged. Besides, the Award has far reaching implications in other coal washeries. The management, therefore, filed a writ petition in the Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court, who have admitted the writ petition and stayed the operation of the Award on 27.3.90.

Railway Hospitals and Health Units

5036 SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway hospitals and health units in the country including the Centres of Excellence, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Government have any proposal for the expansion of railway medical services; and

(c) if so, the places in Orissa where such medical facilities are available and proposed to be made available in the near future by setting up health units and railway hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES). (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha

Clearance to Thermal and hydel Projects in Kerala

5037. SHRI T BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the new power generation schemes (thermal and hydel) submitted by Government of Kerala which are pending before Union Government or the Central Electricity Authority, and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b) No proposal for new thermal power projects in the state sector in Kerala is pending in Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic appraisal

The present status of the hydro-electric shcemes of Kerala received in Central Electricity Authority for techno-economic clearance is as follows:—

Sl No	*Name of Scheme*	*Date of techno-economic clearance by CEA*	*Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1	Adirapally (2 x 80 MW)	20 6 1989	The Schemes has been rejected from Environment and Forest angles
2	Annakayam (2 x 4 MW)	20 6 1989	However, the Kerala State Electricity Board was requested by the CEA to take up the matter again with the Minister of E and F for clearance of these projects from environment and forest angles
3.	Maniyar (10 MW)	—	Under examination in CEA.

1	2	3	4
4.	Kuttiyadi (1 x 50 MW)	—	Under examination in CEA
5.	Pambar (2 x 15 MW)	—	—do—

Puyankutty HEP (2x 210 MW) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in August, 1986 subject to forest clearance. Forest clearance is yet to be obtained by the Government of Kerala. The State Government has yet to forward proposals for compensatory afforestation. Further action on clearance of Puyankutty H.E. Project by the Ministry of Environment and Forests could be taken after proposals for compensatory afforestation are furnished by the Government of Kerala.

Re-Naming of International Airports

5038. SHRI K.S. RAO:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to re-name the international airports in the country;

(b) if so, the names proposed therefor; and

(c) the objectives behind renaming of the airports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). It has been decided to rename the International Airports at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as follows:

Bombay International Airport	:	Jawaharlal Nehru International Airport.
Calcutta International Airport	:	Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport.
Madras international Airport	:	i) Internal Terminal: Anna international Terminal
		ii) Domestic Terminal: Kamaraj Domestic Terminal.

(c) The renaming is being done as a tribute to the memory of these eminent personalities.

Khadiri-Rajempet Railway Line

5039. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted for the construction of a new metre gauge railways line between Khadiri-Rajempet to link it with Tirupati Junction;

(b) if so, the details thereof and follow up action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up its construction on priority basis in

view of backwardness of the area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir

Passenger amenities in Long Routs Trains

5040 SHRI N DENNIS Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the passenger amenities provided in long distance trains and

(b) the additional passenger amenities proposed to be provided in these trains during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) The passen ger amenities provided in the long distance trains are as under

1 Drinking Water

2 Train Superintendents in certain Super Fast trains

3 Supply of Bed rolls to passengers in First A C C and AC 2 Tier coaches

4 Assistance in lodging of FIRs on the train itself

5 Catering Service to passengers either from pantry cars or from static units

6. Introduction of 110 volt system of train lighting in lieu of 24 volt system to increase reliability

7 Public Address System is provided only in fully Air-Conditioned trains like Rajdhani and Shatabdi Express Light Music is played on these trains

8 First-aid boxes with guards of passenger-carrying trains

9 Facility of sending messages for medical aid at the next major station as per details given in the time table

10 Cushioned berths in seconds class sleeper coaches

(b) Upgradation of facilities/amenities for the passengers is a continuous process Some of the additional facilities proposed to be provided in long distance trains during 1990-91 are as under

1 Provision of cushioned berths in Second Class Day Coaches

2 Extending the facility of Train Superintendents on more superfast trains

3 Provision of cushions in second class sleeper coaches

4 Increase the water tank capacity on Broad gauge coaches from 1272 litres to 1820 litres and on metre gauge from 960 litres to 1206 litres

5 Provision of drinking water on long *distance trains*

6 Provision of water coolers in second class sleeper and day coaches on some trains, as a trial measure

7 Progressive vestibuling of important Mail and Express trains.

8 Provision of Mobile train cleaning

staff on selected trains

Private Caterers Engaged by Air India

5041 SHRI AMAL DATTA Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether private caterers are also engaged by Air India to cater the requirements of its flights

(b) if so, whether these private caterers are paid higher rates than those given to "Chefair", Air India s own subsidiary and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes Sir Thirty percent of requirement is being procured from private caterers

(b) The rates paid to private caterers are less than that paid to Chefair

(c) Does not arise

Import of Thermal Plants

5042 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether thermal plants are being imported,

(b) whether any agreement has been made in this respect with any country and

(c) if so, the country from which these are being imported?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Regional Business Centres of ONGC

5043 SHRI M V CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the performance of different Regional Business Centres of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not been picking up

(b) whether as a result thereof various projects of ONGC have been badly affected

(c) the details of the performance achieved by each such centre during the post one year as on 31 March, 1990, locations of each of them, amount of purchases made by each Centre and items procured valued more than Rs one million, and

(d) the efforts proposed to be made to improve the overall performance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission through these centres?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) No, Sir Since the formation of Regional Business Centres in June, 1986 there has been continuous increase in various activities of Oil and Natural Gas Commission

(b) Does not arise in view of the above

(c) The six Regional Business Centres of ONGC and their headquarters are as under

	Regional Business Centres	*Location*
1.	Eastern Regional Business Centre (ERBC)	Nazira
2.	Western Regional Business Centre (WRBC)	Baroda
3.	Bombay Regional Business Centre (BRBC)	Bombay
4.	Southern Regional Business Centre (SRBC)	Madras
5.	Central Regional Business Centre (CRBC)	Calcutta
6.	Northern Regional Business Centre (NRBC)	Jammu

Performance of each Regional Business Centre during the year 1989-90 is given in the Statement below.

The purchase in ONGC are decentralised. Details of purchases valued more than rupees one million are quite valuminous and the time and labour involved in collecting this information from different Business Centres may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(d) ONGC would continue to make efforts to improve its performance through its Regional Business Centres by focussing attention on the following:

i) greater delegation of powers to the Regional Business Centres in the decision making process.

ii) more effective monitoring and control of physical and financial performance;

iii) productivity improvement in all areas of operations;

iv) focus on cost of operations and undertaking cost control measurers through management and technical audits.

STATEMENT

Performance of Various Regional Business Centres of ONGC During 1989-90

	ACTIVITY	UNIT	ERBC	WRBC	BRBC	SRBC	CRBC	NRBC	TOTAL FOR ONGC
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I.	*PRODUCTION*								
	CRUDE	MMT	3.146	6.313	21.716	0.208	—	—	31.383
	LPG	OOOT	—	40.78	676.84	—	—	—	717.62
	GAS SUPPLY	MMM3	233.83	899.85	7334 74	30 24	23 20	—	8621.86
II.	*DRILLING*								
	METERAGE	OOOM	215.63	570.6	308.9	175.2	49.18	0.3	1319.81
	NO. OF WELLS	NO.	74	355	122	56	15	3	625
III.	*'SURVEYS*								
	SEISMIC ONLAND	SLK	6878	23041	—	10867	2896	5839	49521

ACTIVITY	UNIT	ERBC	WRBC	BRBC	SRBC	CRBC	NRBC	TOTAL FOR ONGC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SEISMIC	LK	—	—	39270	—	—	—	39270
GEOLOGICAL (EQV. SDM)	SQ. KM.	2736	—	—	2225	2148	7585	14694

(NOTE-FIGURES ARE PROVISIONAL)

[*Translation*]

Purchase of Aircraft by I.A.

5044 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to purchase some other aircraft to meet the shortage of aircraft in Indian Airlines on account of grounding of Airbus A-320 fleet

(b) if so, the type of aircraft and the name of the countries from when these aircraft are likely to be purchased and

(c) when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[*English*]

Passenger's Facilities to Bangalore Airport

5045 SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether keeping in view the rush of passengers, the basic facilities at Bangalore airport are adequate and

(b) if not, the steps taken to extend/ Provide proper facilities at the airport?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) Only during peak hours the area available for passengers handling is found to be inadequate The work of remodelling and expansion of existing terminal building is being taken up shortly

Small Size LPG Cylinders in Hilly Areas

5046 SHRI C M NEGI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any survey to augment the LPG network in hilly areas by manufacturing small LPG cylinders

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the rate at which Government propose to provide these cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) and (b) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation had started test-marketing 5 kg LPG cylinders in some selected areas of Goa and in the hilly areas of Pouri (Garhwal), Nainital and Dehradun in Uttar Pradesh through their regular distributors Bharat Petroleum Corporation has also carried out an initial study for introducing small LPG cylinders in Himachal Pradesh, in particular, around Shimla town In view of lack of desired acceptance level of customers, HPC has discontinued marketing of such cylinders in Goa

(c) As on 1 4 89 the retail selling price of 5 kg LPG refill in the various markets where it has been introduced was as follows

Market	*Price per refill*
Pauri (Garhwal)	Rs 27 85
Nainital	Rs 25 96
Dehradun	Rs 28 88
Goa	Rs 17 40

Oil Exploration

5047 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the names of places in the country where oil and gas exploration work is going on alongwith the details of the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years and success achieved so far in this regard,

(b) the number of places where indigenous equipments are being used in exploration alongwith the number of foreign companies whose equipments are being used and their charges and

(c) the names of countries which are providing assistance indicating the names of the site and nature of cooperation and since when they are cooperating?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) to (c) The time and labour involved in collection of information may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved

Oil Exploration by Private Indian companies

5048 SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the issue of allowing private Indian companies to raise foreign exchange resources for participating in the Fourth Round of bidding for oil exploration in the country was under consideration of Government,

(b) whether Government have examined the proposal

(c) if so, the decision taken thereon, and

(d) the details of private Indian companies who intend to participate in the bidding?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) to (c) The question of inviting bids for oil exploration in the country under the Fourth Round is still under examination Issues relating to participation of private Indian companies in the Fourth Round and the raising of foreign exchange resources for such participation would be considered as and when decisions about the Fourth Round are taken

(d) A few private Indian companies such as Tata Chemicals Limited, Hindustan Oil Exploration Limited, Essar Gujarat Limited Reliance have indicated their interest in undertaking oil exploration in the country from time to time

Optical Fibre Cables Projects

5049 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any proposals to set up some Optical Fibre cables and system projects in Orissa,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the sites proposed for the location of such projects, and

(c) when these proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) to (c) The Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa had applied in September, 1987 for the issue of a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of Optical Fibre Cable at Chandaka Industrial Complex, Bhubaneswer The application was

rejected as adequate capacity has already been approved for the manufacture of this item

No Industry District in Orissa

5050 SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to declare Kalahandi district in Orissa as 'No Industry District' and

(b) if so, when that district is going to be declared as 'No Industry District'?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) No, Sir it has been declared as Category 'B' District

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Issue of licences for setting up of industries in Chambal Division

5051 SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the number of application pending with Union Government to set up industries in Chambal division (Bhind and Murena) and also the names of the industries proposed to be set up there,

(b) when these applications are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the number of industries for which licences have been issued by Union Government in this area?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) and (b) During the years 1987 to 1989, 56 Industrial Licence applications for setting up of Industries in Chambal Division (Bhind and Morena) were received Out of these, 11 applications have been approved and letters of intent granted Of the remaining 45 applications, 21 have been rejected or otherwise disposed of and 24 are at various stages of processing The details of letters of intent issued for setting up of industries are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly Newsletter Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly

It is the constant endeavour of the government to dispose of all industrial licence applications as expeditiously as possible

(c) During the years 1987 to 1989, 6 Industrial Licences for setting up of Industries in Chambal Division (Bhind and Morena) were issued

Gas Based Power Projects of Punjab

5052 S ATINDER PAL SINGH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up gas based Power Plants in Punjab,

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) whether Government contemplate to convert coal based Thermal Power Plants into gas based the that state,

(d) whether Government has received any such proposals from Punjab Government in this regard,

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) by what time it is likely to be approved and the construction work would be started?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b). The

Government of Punjab have proposed to set up a 600 MW gas-based combined cycle power plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 551 crores, at Doraha, District Ludhiana. Gas availability for the proposed project has not been confirmed. The Central Electricity Authority has advised the Punjab State Electricity Board to revive the scheme after the gas linkage is tied up.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Maithan and Panchet Reservoirs

5053. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the capacity of the Maithan and Panchet reservoirs under D.V..C. has considerable decreased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The capacities of the Maithan and Panchet reservoirs under Damodar Valley Corporation have decreased due to sedimentation.

(c) The problem of sedimentation is tackled by extraction of sediments from the head reaches of the reservoirs and by planned soil conservation programmes consisting of afforestation, gully and waste land protection.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Mithilanchal Express to Prayag and Guwahati

5054. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start super fast trains from Jainagar to Prayag and Guwahati;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to extend the route of the Mithilanchal Express (5533 UP and 5554 DN) and 321 UP and 322 DN Express up to Prayag and Guwahati, respectively?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Rural Electrification During Seventh Plan

5055. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Rural Electrification Corporation for rural electrification in the country during the Seventh Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the target set for Rajasthan in the Seventh Plan has been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of villages in Dholpur

and Jhalawar Districts brought under rural electrification during the Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A statement indicating the statewise target for rural electrification in respect of REC in the country during the Seventh Plan is given below:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As reported by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the number of villages electrified during the Seventh Five Year Plan upto February, 1990 in Dholpur and Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan are 111 and 284 respectively.

STATEMENT

State-wise target fixed for village electrification in respect of REC during 7th Plan period

S. No.	*State*	*7th plan targets on the basis of Annual Plans discussions as approved by planning Commission*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2955
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	160
3.	Assam	5080
4.	Bihar	12493
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	1692
7.	Haryana	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1340
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	730
10.	Karnataka	1573
11.	Kerala	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	13058
13.	Maharashtra	2000
14.	Manipur	621
15.	Meghalaya	1012

S. No.	*State*	*7th plan targets on the basis of Annual Plans discussions as approved by planning Commission*
1	*2*	*3*
16.	Mizoram	120
17.	Nagaland	109
18	Orissa	6204
19.	Punjab	—
20.	Rajasthan	4784
21	Sikkim	163
22.	Tamil Nadu	9
23	Tripura	717
24	Uttar Pradesh	15992
25	West Bengal	10159
	Total	80971

[*Translation*]

Action Taken on Representations

5056. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether people are allowed to meet him at his residence to seek redressal of their grievances.

(b) if so, the number of representations received by him and the number of cases disposed of so far, and

(c) the number of cases still pending?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No separate record of receipt and disposal of grievances received at the residence is maintained. However, between December 8, 1989 and April 11, 1990, 22,897 grievances/ representation were received by the Minister and these were forwarded to various Directorates for examination/ disposal.

[*English*]

LPG Agencies in Bhilwara District, Rajasthan

5057 SHRI HEMENDRA SINGH BANERA Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the details of the LPG agencies in Bhilwara district and the total number of LPG connections with each agency

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting list for new gas connection with these agencies and when connections are likely to be given to them by these agencies

(c) whether some new agencies are proposed to be allotted for Gulabpura, Shahpura, Gangapur and Banera towns of this district, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) Presently two LPG distributorships, one each of Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation are operating in Bhilwara district catering to 4463 and 3524 customers respectively

(b) As on 31 3 1990, the waiting list with these two distributors was approximately 11003 New connections are released in a phased manner subject to the availability of product, equipments and facilities

(c) and (d) One LPG distributorship is planned for Shahpura in Bhilwara district Survey conducted at the Location Gangapur, Gulabpura and Banera, revealed that the potential available at these locations does not justify opening of an economically viable distributorship

Power Supply in Punjab

5058 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether many industries in Punjab have either become sick or are at the verge of closure due to inadequate power supply and

(b) if so, the gap between the demand and availability of power of Punjab and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to ensure supply of adequate power in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Industrial production is dependent on several factors and adequate supply of power is only one of them

(b) During 1989-90, Punjab faced an energy shortage of 1 4 %

(c) In order to improve the availability of power in the State various measures are being taken which include commissioning of new capacities optimum utilisation of existing capacities, reduction in transmission and distribution losses In addition Punjab is entitled to its share from the Central Generating Stations in the Northern Region Assistance is also provided to Punjab from the neighbouring States/Systems to the extent possible

Grievances Redressal Cell in D.E.S.U.

5059 SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any grievances redressal cell in the various Zonal Offices of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to monitor the complaints of the consumers,

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to streamline the entire grievances redressal procedure?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) and (b) DESU has set up Special Grievance Committees at all the 6 Circle Offices and 24 District Offices for redressal of complaints of the consumes As the Zonal Offices are the lowest functional Offices which also function as local complaint centres, it is not considered necessary to set up Grievance Cells at the Zonal level

(c) DESU does not propose to change the existing system as the same is working satisfactorily

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Katihar-Mansi Railway Line (Bihar)

5060 SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR YADAV RAVI Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Madhepura, Saharsa and Purnea district of Bihar are lacking in rail services and there is no direct railway link from Patna or Delhi to these places

(b) if so whether Government propose to convert the metregauge line from Katihar to Mansi via Purnea Madhepura and Saharsa into broad gauge line linking with Patna and Delhi, and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Saharsa, Dauram Madhepura and Purnea in Bihar are connected by MG line The nearest BG stations are Mansi and Katihar which are connected with Patna and Delhi by BG train services

(b) and (c) After conversion of Barauni-Katihar MG line to BG, Mansi-Saharsa-Purnea-Katihar MG line is vital link with the MG system in North Eastern Region Its conversion to BG would disrupt this link There is, therefor, no proposal for its conversion

[*English*]

Promotion of Small Scale Industries in Kerala

5061 PROF SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have introduced a scheme of growth centres in the country

(b) if so, whether it is an alternate arrangement for the central investment subsidy scheme given to the industrial centres earlier and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for organising and keeping up the small scale industries in Kerala where the large and medium industries are limited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) to (c) A growth centre scheme was announced in June 1988 for promoting industrialisation of backward areas The Finance Minister during his Budget speech in March, 1990 has also announced that Government propose to reintroduce the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for small units in rural areas and backward regions

A number of measures have been taken

by Government to promote small scale industries in the country including Kerala which include provision of institutional support and a package of incentives and concessions like concessional finance, excise benefits, marketing support through reservation of items for exclusive production, reservation of items for purchase from small scale units supply of machinery on hire purchase, technical consultancy services, testing facilities, common facility services, provision of industrial accommodation and other infrastructural facilities The position is reviewed from time to time and further suitable measures are taken for the smooth and viable growth of this sector

[*Translation*]

Industrially Backward Districts in Rajasthan

5062 SHRI NANDLAL MEENA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan declared as industrially backward under various categories and

(b) the reasons for not declaring other districts as such?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) The following districts have been declared as industrially backward in Rajasthan

Category 'A'

1 Jaisalmer

2. Sirohi

3 Barmer

4. Churu

Category 'B'

1 Alwar

2 Jodhpur

3 Bhilwara

4 Nagaur

5 Udaipur

Category 'C'

1 Banswara

2 Dungarpur

3 Jalore

4 Jhunjhunu

5 Jhalawar

6 Sikar

7 Tonk

(b) the other districts were not declared backward since they did not fulfil the Criteria laid down by the Planning Commission for declaring a district as industrially backward

[*English*]

Doubling of Panskura-Haldia Section

5063 SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of double line in the Panskura-Haldia Section of South Eastern Railways,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The present utilisation of line capacity on Panskura-Haldia Section is only 76% as such there is no proposal to double this Section.

Findings of Inquires on Air Crashes

5064. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT. **Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make public, the findings of the judicial inquiry into Indian Airlines Airbus A-320 crash,

(b) whether government has made public the findings of the Indian Airlines or Air India's any other plane crash reports during the past three years; and

(c) if so, the details of the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Court of Inquiry has not yet submitted its report to the Government

(b) and (c) No Air India plane crashed during the past three years. There were two major crashes to Indian Airlines aircraft during the past three years-one at Ahmedabad on 19.10.88 and the other at Bangalore on 14.2.90. The Court of Inquiry report of Ahmedabad crash is under consideration. The Court of Inquiry going into the Bangalore accident has been given time upto 31.5.1990 to submit its report.

Supply of Levy Cement to Orissa

5065. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of levy cement supplied to Orissa State out of the central pool in the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the allocation of levy cement made to Orissa is much below its requirement; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the allocation during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details about the actual supplies made under levy category to Orissa, both against State quota and Central quota, during the last 3 years are given below:

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	*Supply of Cement*		
	State Sector (Incl. I & P)	*Central Sector*	*Total*
1987	2 13	1.09	3.22
1988	2.10	0 58	2.68
1989(P)	0.30	0.28	0.58

P - Provisional
I & P - Irrigation and Power.

(b) and (c) After the introduction of partial decontrol of cement in February, 1982, the levy obligation of cement factories had been progressively reduced Allocations of levy cement have been made taking into consideration the overall availability of levy cement Government has removed all price and distribution control on cement manufactured on and after 1 3 89 and thus now there is no question of making any enhancement of levy quota

[*Translation*]

Construction of Dehar-Bhiwani and Kanpur-Jaipur Power Lines

5066 SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of constructing 400 K V Dehar-Bhiwani line under Beas Transmission System Stage-II was taken up during 1980,

(b) if so the reasons for delay in constructing the said line,

(c) whether Rajasthan Government has already spent a substantial amount thereon and if so how much,

(d) whether a 400 K V power line constructed from Kanpur to Jaipur which has linked Rajasthan, has not helped Rajasthan in anyway,

(e) if so whether Union Government propose to make repayment to Rajasthan the amount incurred by them and if so, the time by which the said repayment is likely to be made, and

(f) if not, the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) to (c) and (e) to (f). Originally the line was to be routed through Patiala but the Government of Punjab disagreed to share its cost as according to them the line will not give any benefits to their system In view of this it was decided that the share of Punjab for the line from 1984-85 onwards shall be met by the States of Haryana and Rajasthan Accordingly, the Rajasthan's share upto 31 12 1989 is estimated at about Rs 2527 lakhs As the line is not covered under Centrally Sponsored Programme where Union Government gives loan assistance to the States, the question of any repayment to Rajasthan for the construction of this transmission line does not arise

(d) The construction of Kanpur-Agra-Jaipur line has enhanced Rajasthan's capability to import power to the tune of 450 MVA from Northern grid and also to draw its full share from Singrauli STPS, Rihand STPS and Auraiya Gas Project along with additional assistance from the grid This line would also help in improving the village conditions and system stability in Rajasthan

[*English*]

Manufacture of Batteries

5067 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the production of batteries of various types by the manufacturers in the organised sector during the last three years, year-wise,

(b) whether Indian know how exists for manufacture of these batteries, and

(c) if not, the details of components, raw materials and machineries imported by the battery manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The production of various

types of batteries in organised sector for the last three years is as under -

(i) LEAD ACID STORAGE BATTERIES

Year	*Production (in lakh Nos)*
1986 - 87	26
1987 - 88	29
1988 - 89	30

(ii) DRY CELL BATTERIES

Year	*Production (in lakh Nos)*
1986 - 87	12,140
1987 - 88	12,400
1988 - 89	11,900

(b) The Government is not aware of any commercially viable Indian technical know-how in this field

(c) The major imported raw materials/components used in the manufacture of different categories of batteries are lead, antimony, zinc, p v c resins, acetylene black and carbon electrodes cadmium separators, nickel powder, nickel nitrate, nickel sheets, manganese sodium hydroxide, etc A number of equipment/machinery for manufacture of batteries are allowed to be imported due to lack of indigenous availability

[*Translation*]

Employees' Welfare and Economy Measures in N.E. Railway

5068 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the North Eastern Railway Employees Union has submitted to Government some suggestions for the welfare of railway employees and the economy measures to be adopted in Railways,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir, different Branches of North Eastern Railway Employees Union (PRKS) have been raising various demands from time to time Some of the important demands/suggestions made by them are given in the statement below

All such demands/suggestions are looked into at the appropriate level and action taken wherever necessary, within the financial constraints of the Railways and within the ambit of relevant policies, rules and regulations

STATEMENT

1 Regularisation of casual labour engaged after 1980

2 Doing away with the Contract System.

3 Provision of employment of wards of Railway employees

4 Filling up the vacancies of doctors, specialists and others in the Indian Railway Cancer Institute, Varanasi

5 Taking over of privately managed N E Railway School, Varanasi

6 Opening of Central School at Kanpur and Inter College at

Izatnagar for welfare of children of railway employees

7. Modernisation and improvement in Izatnagar Railway Hospital.

8. Opening of primary Health Unit at Sahmatganj Railway Station

9 Encouragement in sports activities at Izatnagar by increased allocation of funds and keeping members of recognised bodies in Selection Committee for selecting State level sportsmen

10 Stoppage of Inter City and Bhagirathi trains at Manduadih Station

[English]

Inventory of spare parts and infrastructural facilities at Airports

5069 SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL

SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the percentage of inventory of the spare parts with the Indian Airlines and how does it compare with other major Airlines;

(b) whether any of its A-320 places have been grounded for want of spares;

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether the airports under the control of the National Airport Authority are lacking basic infrastructural facilities, and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that Indian Airlines has adequate inventory of spare parts and to remove the deficiencies at the airports?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) The percentage of spare parts inventory in Indian Airlines to fleet cost, aircraft typewise, is as follows -

Aircraft Type	*Year of Induction*	*Percentage*
Boeing 737	1970	22 3
Airbus A-300	1976	18 0
Airbus A-320	1989	07 00

Information regarding inventory ratios of other airlines is not maintained by Indian Airlines However, inventory ratios for different types of aircraft maintained by Indian Airlines are well within the norms laid down by the International Air Transport Association

(b) and (c) Two Airbus A-320 aircraft No VT-EPF and VT-EPG were grounded by Indian Airlines for want of spares

(d) and (e) As regards adequate inventory of spare parts with Indian Airlines, the quantity of spares has since considerably increased and is considered adequate for maintenance of the present fleet The inventory is continously reviewed and wherever

necessary orders are placed for increasing the spares.

Upgradation of ground facilities at the airports is a continuous process involving substantial capital investment.

[*Translation*]

Dulhasti and Uri Hydel Power Projects

5070. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about payment of kick backs in finalising the contracts for the execution of Dulhasti and Uri Hydel Power Projects;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to appoint a specialist committee to get these agreements reviewed; and

(c) if so, the time by which the review is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Increase in rates of Electricity in Delhi

5071. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the electricity rates in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the reasons for this increase; and

(d) the loss incurred every year due to the theft of electricity and writing off the outstanding amount which could not be recovered, separately?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Due to the all round increase in the cost of inputs, present cost of generation & purchase of electricity by DESU is substantially more than the average realisation. It is, therefore, necessary that the DESU may, with the approval of Delhi Electric Supply Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi consider rationalisation of the power tariff in Delhi, so as to ensure financial viability of DESU and consequent proper supply of electricity in the National Capital. So far no decision to rationalise the electricity rates has been taken by the aforementioned authorities.

(d) It is not possible to segregate the losses on account of theft of electricity from the total transmission and distribution losses. However, as a result of the various measures taken by DESU, including vigorous action against theft of power and recovery of outstanding dues, the T & D losses have been brought down from 24.07% in 1988-89 to about 19% in 1989-90. The outstanding dues recoverable against the consumers and various organisations are shown as arrears in the accounts of DESU.

Speeding up of Pashchim Express

5072. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a difference of one & half hours in up and down wards journeys of Pashchim Express train between New Delhi and Dahod;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this difference so that the train reaches New Delhi one and a half hours early?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Operational requirements and connection.

(c) It is not feasible to reduce the journey time in Dn. direction.

[*Translation*]

Opening of more container Depots in Northern India

5073. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to open more container depots in Northern India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Container Corporation of India a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways would establish additional Inland Container Depots (ICDs) and Container Freight Stations (CFSs) at various locations in Northern India for export/import traffic during the 8th Plan period.

[*English*]

UNDP assistance to Agro-Based Pulp and Paper Industry

5074. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme for technical assistance to agro-based pulp and paper industry;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed agreement;

(c) to what extent, UNDP has agreed to provide international experts to the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute; and

(d) the time by which the agreement is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). Government of India have entered into an agreement with the UNDP on 12.9.1989 for assistance to non-wood based Pulp and Paper Industry in the following areas:-

(i) Studies on refining of non-wood fibre pulps;

(ii) Treatment of effluents;

(iii) Solid waste reduction;

(iv) Energy conservation; and

(v) Reduction of water consumption.

The extant agreement envisages visit of foreign technical advisers and consultants for a total period of 40 man-months. The duration of the agreement is three years.

Refund of booking deposits by M/s Hero Honda

5075. SHRI E. S. M. PACKEER MOHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints against M/s. Hero Honda regarding abnormal delay in the refund of the deposits which they have kept in the com-

pany while booking for the motorcycles,

(b) if so, the number of complaints received in this regard, and

(c) the action being contemplated by Government for earlier settlement of refund of booking deposits by the company?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) to (c) There have been complaints against the company regarding delay in refund of advance money on cancellation of bookings by the customers As per records available, about 100 complaints regarding delay in refund of advance money were received by the Department of Industrial Development, and the same were sent to the company for necessary action Besides, during the last three years, MRTP Commission has received about 350 com plaints against the company

The company has reported that a total sum of Rs 41 84 crores was received by them by way of advance booking deposits during the period 85-86 to 88-89 and they have refunded an amount of Rs 13 29 crores on account of cancellation of bookings

The acceptance of advance money against bookings is considered a contractual obligation between the customers and the company However, with a view to further safeguarding the interest of the customers, Government have issued revised guidelines tor acceptance and deployment of advance money against bookings received by the automobile manufacturers

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Benzene

5076 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken to meet the shortage of Benzene due to less production in the refineries of the Indian Oil Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited during 1989, and

(b) the details of imports made to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) and (b) 10,500 tonnes of Benzene was imported in January, 1989 to meet the domestic demand Production of Benzene was more than the demand in 1989-90 and a parcel of 3128 tonnes of Benzene was exported in February, 1990

[*English*]

Production programme of Maruti Udyog Limited

5077 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO
SHRI KALP NATH RAI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether the production programme of the Maruti Udyog Limited for 1989-90 has been fulfilled,

(b) if so, the production programme of the company for 1990-91 and the next two years

(c) the type of cars/vehicles being produced now and proposed to be produced during the next two years, and

(d) the prices at which the cars/vehicles will be available to the buyers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) Maruti Udyog Limited has exceeded the production target during 1989-90 i e as against the target of 1,15,000

vehicles, the actual production was 1,17,400 vehicles.

(b) The production target for 1990-91 is 1,21,000 vehicles. The programme for the next two years has not yet been decided.

(c) and (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Model	*Ex-factory price (including Excise Duty) Rs.*
800 CC Car Standard	96,234.73
800 CC Car with Airconditioner	1,15,453.72
800 CC Van	96,499.54
1000 CC 4 WD Vehicle (Soft top)	1,28,874.19
1000 CC 4 WD Vehicle (Hard Top)	1,40,828.18
1000 CC 3-Box Car	2,97,000.00
(To be released in Oct-90 Price at current rates of taxes)	

Development of Nagpur Airport

5078. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nagpur airport is being developed and upgraded with provision of modern facilities and more linkages as also for development of air-postal services: and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outlay provided for 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The National Airports Authority proposes to take up the construction of a new terminal building, strengthening of the existing runway and associated pavements, and extension of apron at the Nagpur airport to a make it suitable for Boeing-373/A320 aircraft operations. The outlay provided for 1989-90 was Rs. 100.00 lakhs and for 1990-91 is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

At present, Indian Airlines have no plans to provide more links to/from Nagpur as also for development of air-postal services

[*Translation*]

Pilferage from goods trains at Chaube Railway Station

5079. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of

pilferage from goods trains have been registered at Grand Cord railway station Chaube,

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss suffered by the Railways on this account, and

(c) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The following preventive measures are being taken to prevent theft from goods Trains -

1 RPF staff is stationed at Chaube Station for protection duty

2 Escorting of trains carrying valuable consignments as far as possible

3 Deployment of crime intelligence staff and organising raids on receivers of stolen Railway property

4 Close co-ordination between the RPF, the GRP and the local Police is maintained at various levels to deal with criminals and receivers of stolen property

[*English*]

Ticketless Passengers

5080 SHRI D AMAT
SHRI A CHARLES
SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) the number of ticketless passengers apprehended during January, 1988 to January, 1990, Zone—wise,

(b) the amount of fines recovered from the arrested passengers during this period, and

(c) the number of persons convicted during this period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) The number of ticketless passengers apprehended, the amount of railway dues and judicial fine realised from them and the number of persons convicted for travelling without tickets during the period from January, 1988 to January, 1990 were as under -

Railway	Number of ticketless passengers apprehended (In lakhs Rs.)	Amount of Railway dues realised (In lakhs Rs.)	Amount of judicial fine realised (In lakhs Rs.)	Number of persons convicted	
				Fined (In lakhs)	Jailed (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Central	25.60	750.80	15.39	0.18	0.23
Eastern	27.73	542.00	16.54	0.41	0.39
Northern	23.11	817.18	37.78	0.29	0.25
North Eastern	11.29	196.80	20 03	0.15	0.24
Northeast Frontier	3.89	167.57	1.82	0.01	0.003
Southern	7.92	298.01	1.57	0.09	0.01
South Central	10.29	462.91	10 19	0.39	0 16

Railway	Number of ticketless passengers apprehended (In lakhs Rs.)	Amount of Railway dues realised (In lakhs Rs.)	Amount of judicial fine realised (In lakhs Rs.)	Number of persons convicted	
				Fined (In lakhs)	Jailed (In lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Eastern	24.14	462.19	2.91	0.06	0.08
Western	23.83	596.39	12.29	0.59	0.34
Total :	157.80	4293.85	118.52	2.17	1.70

Withdrawal of Service to Calcutta by Yugoslav Airlines

5081. SHRI BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the resons for the withdrawal of service to Calcutta Airport by the Yugoslav Airlines:

(b) the efforts made to keep the service on;

(c) the present state of negotiations with various foreign airlines for extending their services to Calcutta; and

(d) the efforts being made in collaboration with the Ministry to Tourism to popularise visits to the eastern region by foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yugoslav Airlines have withdrawn their services to Calcutta Airport due to shortage of aircraft, inadequate traffic and economic viability.

(b) and (c). During bilateral Air Services talks with foreign countries, Calcutta is invariably offered as a point for the foreign airlines on concessional terms. The actual operation of flights however, is within the discretion of the airline concerned.

(d) The Ministry of tourism have identified extension circuits for popularizing destinations in the eastern region including Calcutta. Special publicity literature has also been produced and restrictions on the entry of foreign tourists to the eastern region have been relaxed further.

[*Translation*]

Engineering sub-station at Lucknow for repairing IAC Aircraft

5082. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an engineering sub-station for repairing IAC aircraft at Lucknow;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved therein; and

(c) the time by which this station will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The preliminary estimated cost of the sub-base at Lucknow is Rs. 5 crores. Assuming that pre-requisites like possession of land, soil investigation and availability of water/power are completed within three months, the sub-base is expected to be functional in about two years.

Funds Allocated or Kumbh Mela at Allahabad

5083. SHRI SUBEDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to DRM offices at Lucknow and Allahabad for making arrangements on the occassion of Mahakumbh, 1988;

(b) the amount spent by the Railways for the purchase of goods and on arrangements made by the contractors; and

(c) the manner in which the goods purchased by DRM offices, Lucknow and

Allahabad or making arrangements of Mahakumbh were disposed of by the Railways or dumped after the Kumbh Mela was over?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

[*English*]

Inter-linking of State Capitals by Air Services

5084 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the names of the State Capitals which have not so far been inter-linked by air services,

(b) whether there is any scheme for inter-linking every State Capital by air services during 1990-91, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) All the State Capitals except the followings, are airlinked -

State	*Capital*
Sikkim	Gangtok
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Nagaland	Kohima

In the absence of aerodromes at these places Gangtok is served by Bagdogra, Itanagar by North Lakhimpur (Lilabari) and Kohima by Dimapur

(b) and (c) There is no such Scheme

Rail Roko Call in Punjab

5085 SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether AISSF had given a rail Roko' call in Punjab on 22 February 1990, and

(b) if so, the details of its impact on the movement of railway traffic?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) No train was cancelled due to this rail roko agitation

Recommendations of High Power Pay Committee

5086 SHRI CHITTA BASU
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA
PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have implemented the recommendations of the High Power Pay Committee on the pay scales of public sector undertakings following Central Government D A pattern

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the recommendations of the Committee are proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). The recommendations made by the High Power Pay Committee on the scales of public sector enterprises following Central DA pattern are under active consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Coal Supply of Mand Thermal Power Project

5087 SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to get reserved additional quantity of coal from Mand Coalfields to Mand Thermal Power Project, a joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat Governments; and

(b) if so, when coal is likely to be allotted to this thermal power project which is dependant on supply of coal from the Mand Coalfields?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The logical source of coal supply to the proposed Mand Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW) is the Mand-Raigarh coalfield. The detailed exploration so far carried out in this coalfield does not hold out the prospect of establishing coal production to meet the requirement of the proposed Mand TPS.

[*Translation*]

Electrification of Secunderabad-Kazipet Line

5088. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the Electrification of railway line between Secunderabad and Kazipet in Andhra Pradesh stands at present;

(b) the estimated expenditure incurred thereon together with the electric power required for the same;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has agreed to the supply of electricity for the said project; and

(d) the time by which the said project is likely to be taken up and completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Preliminary works have been taken up. Tenders for major works have been received.

(b) Expenditure upto 31.3.90 will be of the order of Rs. 5.09 crores. Electric power required for traction is estimated at 61 Million Units per annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The project has already been taken up and is likely to be completed by 1993-94.

Losses in Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India

5089. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the losses suffered by the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India during

the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the losses;

(c) whether the debts of the Company have increased;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action being taken to rejuvenate the Company's performance?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The details of losses incurred by Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India during the last three years are as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	*Net loss*
1987 - 88	1069.16
1988 - 89	1404.96
1989 - 90	1463.55

(b) The main reasons for the losses are low productivity of labour, obsolets technology, old machinery, products with low value added, unremunerative price structure etc.

(c) and (d). The details of the debt outstanding are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	*As on 31st March, closing*	
	From Government	*From Bank*
1987 - 88	3791.13	143.37
1988 - 89	4089.13	156.47
1989 - 90 (Provisional)	4539.13	185.00

(e) Apart from appointment of Functional Directors on the Board of the company, steps have been initiated to improve performance by way of modernisation, renewals and replacement of obsolete machinery. The company has also prepared a revival plan involving upgradation of technology and manufacture of high value added footwear.

Development of Non-associated Gas Fields in Upper Assam

5090. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil India Limited has submitted a techno-economic feasibility report to Government for developing its non-associated gas fields in Upper Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the cost of the project and the gas availability; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project cost is estimated to be about Rs. 250 crores. The proposal envisages a peak production of 2.85 MMCMD of non-associated gas from Oil India Ltd's fields in Assam. At present associated gas is being flared in Assam. The development of non-associated gas can be considered only after there is full utilisation of the associated gas.

[*Translation*]

Railway Line between Lohardaga and Korba

5091. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey has been conducted for the construction of a railway line between Lohardaga and Korba:

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the time by which the construction work of this railway line will be started for the overall development of this backward tribal area?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Survey for a new BG line rom Lohardaga to Korba was conducted in 1977. The 312 km long line was estimated to cost Rs. 82.30 crores at the then prevailing price level. The project was not found financially viable. Due to acute constraint of resources and heavy commitments in hand, it is difficult to consider this project at present.

[*English*]

Relief to Bhopal Gas Victims

5092. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families which have lost their earning hands in the Bhopal gas tragedy;

(b) how many of these families have since been provided with other means of livelihood by Union Carbide Corporation, State Government and other Government agencies; and

(c) how much loans had been advanced by Banks. State Government, Central Government, and Union Carbide Corporation; and

(d) whether any loans advanced to such affected families have been written off and if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the number of families who have lost their earning hands, is 1843. This number is at the present stage of certification of death cases and as this process progresses, this number may increase. The details of the families which have been provided with means of livelihood is given below:-

(i) those families in which there has been at least on adult death are being paid a monthly relief of Rs. 750/- per month under the Orders of Supreme Court. Out of 3730 deaths certified, ex-gratia payment of Rs. 10,000/- has been made in 3389 cases. Payment could not be made in remaining 341 cases because either the dead bodies could not be identified or the relatives of deceased could not be traced for want of address. In addition, as per Supreme Court Orders, certain other specific categories of vic-

tims have been paid lump-sum/ monthly monetary relief.

(ii) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh is giving a monthly pension of Rs. 200/- to 783 widows of the persons, who died due to gas leak.

(iii) Free 424 residential houses have been allotted to each family in which atleast there had been one death related to gas leak.

(iv) About 7000 persons have been trained in various vocations and another about 8000 are undergoing the training under the Self-training and Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (STEP-UP).

(v) 28107 persons have been sanctioned loans of Rs. 18.60 crores under the STEP-UP and these loans have not been written of so far.

(vi) Central Government have also decided to pay Rs. 200/- per person per month of interim relief to all the residents (at the time of the disaster) of 36 severely affected municipal wards of Bhopal, to look after the needs of basic livelihood and medical treatment.

Vacation of Stay-order obtained by Colgate Palmolive

5093. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given on May, 1989 regarding sub-contract or manufacture of tooth-paste and tooth powder by MNCS and state:

(a) whether the stay order obtained by M/s. Colgate Palmolive India Limited has been got vacated;

(b) if not, the details thereof, as also the details of efforts made to get the stay vacated and the hurdles that have come in the way of Government;

(c) was the Supreme Court moved in the matter of getting the stay vacated; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The High Court of Delhi has not yet vacated the stay order.

(b) On the basis of an application filed by this Ministry under Section 151 of the CPC for modification of the stay order/early hearing, the matter came up for consideration in the High Court on 2nd November, 1989 when the Court had directed issue of notice to the Petitioners. The Court also had fixed the date of next hearing for 16th February, 1990. On that date, the application came up for hearing and the Court ordered that the matter be listed on 9th July, 1990 or final hearing.

(c) and (d). Does not arise at this stage in view of reply to part (b) above.

Agro Based Industries in Punjab

5094. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI S. ATINDER PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up more agro based industries in the villages of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) the details of industries set up during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). During the years 1987 to 1989, 62 Industrial Licence Applications for Setting up Agro Based Industries covering Sugar Industry, Food Processing Industry and Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati Industries in the State of Punjab were received. Out of these, 18 applications have been approved and Letters of intent granted. Of the remaining 44 applications, 33 have been rejected or otherwise disposed of and 11 are at various stages of processing.

(c) to (e). During the years 1987 to 1989, 52 Industrial Licences for setting up of Industries in the State of Punjab were issued. Year-wise and district-wise details are given in the Statement below. Details, such as name and address of the undertaking, location (including the name of the district), item (s) of manufacture and capacity etc. in respect of all industrial licences issued are published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Resources are raised by the entrepreneurs from their internal resources, by raising capital from the public and borrowing from financial institutions.

STATEMENT

Details of Industrial Licences issued during the Years 1987 to 1989 for setting up of Industries in Punjab

Name of district	*1987*	*1988*	*1989*
Hoshiarpur	2	2	1
Sangrur	-	2	2
Faridkot	-	-	1
Jullandhar	1	1	1
Kapurthala	-	-	2
Ludhiana	3	7	5
Patiala	3	3	-
Ropar	10	4	2
Total	19	19	14

[*Translation*]

Fire in Naphtha Pipeline Gavanpada Chembur

5095. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a devastating fire had broken out during second week of March, 1990 at NAPHTHA pipeline of the India Oil Corporation in Gavanpada Chembur,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether a similar fire had broken out in 1988 and at that time Government had decided to shift the inhabitants of Gavanpada village in view o imminent threat to their lives,

(d) whether the resident have since been shifted from that place, and

(e) if not, when these persons are likely to be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY). (a) No, Sir But a minor leak in Naphtha pipeline of HPCL had occured in Tata Electric Company's compound leading to a minor fire

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). No fire similar to that referred to in (a) above had occurred in 1988. Since the decision to shift inhabitants of Gavanpada village has to be taken by the State Govt , information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House

Bridge over Ganga in Patna

5096. SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a railway bridge on the Ganga river near Patna, Bihar; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to take a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Engineering-cum-Traffic Survey for a rail bridge across river Ganga near Patna has been taken up. It is difficult to state, at this stage, as to when any decision would be taken in this regard.

[*English*]

Utilisation of Gas available in Krishna-Godavari Basin

5097 SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government for synchronizing the tapping of the gas from the Krishna-Godavari basins and proper utilisation of this gas; and

(b) the names of the potential users (industries) which have been assured allocation of a part of the gas from this basin, the quantity to be allocated, and the probable year of supply?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY). (a) To utilise the gas available from the K.G. Basin, ONGC have identified the prospective gas consumers and have already laid pipelines between Tatipaka-Narsapur and Narsapur-Kovvur. In addition to some small units, commitment or supply of gas has been made to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board or setting up a power generation unit, a commitment in principle has also been made for gas supply to a fertilizer project in Kakinada. The pipe-

line from Tatipaka to Kakinada for supplying gas to this fertilizer plant is proposed to be laid by the Gas Authority of India Ltd. The gas is this basin being largely non associated can be produced only to the extent actually required by consumers.

(b) The particulars are given in the statement below. The actual supply would depend, inter-alia, upon readiness of consumers to take the gas and approval of related investments for supplying the gas.

STATEMENT

Name of Customer	*Qty. of gas committed (CMD)*	*Probable year of supply*
1	*2*	*3*
A. P. Bagasse Products	9000	1990
Andhra Sugars, Kovvur	6000	1990
Southern Pesticides	6000	1990
Claymen Porcelain	3000	1990
APSEB, Vijjeswaram	400000	1990
Kirloskar Services	18000	1990
Nagarjuna Fertilizers	1300000*	1091 - 92
Essar Gujarat Ltd.	800000*	1993 - 94
Ganesh Petrochem	340000*	1993 - 94

* Commitment only in principle.

Supply of gas has already commenced to the following

1. Delta Paper Mills	28,000
2. Andhra Sugars, Tanuku	16,000
3. Southern Magnesium	10,000
4. Coastal Agro Industries	5,000
5. Jaypore Sugars (on fallback basis)	40,000

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Petrol Terminals in Bihar

5098. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) the number of oil/petrol terminals at Barauni and Patna in Bihar;

(b) whether the consumption of petrol is registering a steep rise very year, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up one more petrol/oil terminal at Rosera in Samastipur District of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) There is one oil marketing terminal each at Patna and Barauni in Bihar.

(b) The rise in the consumption of petrol in Bihar State is more or less in line with the all India growth in the consumption of this product

(c) No, Sir

Benami LPG Agencies in Uttar Pradesh

5099 SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of benami LPG agencies at various places,

(b) if so, the details of such agencies in different districts of Uttar Pradesh and

(c) the action taken by oil companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) Instances of alleged benami agencies have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c). Existance of alleged benami LPG agencies in Uttar Pradesh have not been established so far.

Train from Udaipur to Ahmedabad, Bombay and Surat

5100. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA. Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no direct train service from Udaipur to Ahmedabad, Bombay and Surat;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start direct train service from Udaipur to these places keeping in view the difficulties being faced by the public of Udaipur; and

(c) whether Government also propose to provide reservation facility at Udaipur for trains going to Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) and (b) Two pairs of direct Metre Gauge trains are available between Udaipur and Ahmadabad Direct train service between Udaipur and Surat/Bombay is not operationally feasible due to break of Gauge (Udaipur-Metre Guage, Guage, Surat/Bombay-Broad Guage)

(c) Reservation facility is already available at Udaipur for Bombay in some trains ex-Ahmadabad

[*English*]

Industrially backward Districts in Uttar Pradesh

5101 SHRI KALP NATH RAI· Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state·

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from Government of Uttar Pradesh to declare Mirzapur district as an industrially backward district; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Government received a suggestion in March, 1989 from the then Irrigation Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh to declare District Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh as a 'No Industry District'.

(b) There is no proposal to declare any district including Mirzapur as 'No Industry District'.

[*Translation*]

Natural Gas Deposits in Bombay High

5102. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more deposits of natural gas have been discovered in Bombay High; and

(b) if so, the quantity of gas find therein?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). No new natural gas deposits have been discovered in the Bombay High fields in the recent past. After January 1989, gas has been struck in four satellite structures near the Bombay High field. The average rate of gas flow from these structures varies between 1.6 and 4.3 lakh cubic metres per day.

[*English*]

Facilities for landing International flights at Trivandrum Airport

5103. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trivandrum Airport has all facilites for landing international flights;

(b) whether any International Airlines other than Air India have approached Government for landing rights at the Trivandrum Airport; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Trivandrum Airport has limited facilities for aircraft upto Airbus 300.

(b) and (c). Air India is operating Colombo-Trivandrum services. States of Qatar, Bahrain and UAE have approached Government of India for permitting their designated airlines to operate flights from/to Trivandrum. This was, however, not allowed because Trivandrum is not available as a point of call to the aforesaid carriers under the existing bilateral air services arrangements.

Concessions to NRI

5104. SHRI PALAI K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to attract NRIs to start industries in India; and

(b) if so, the special incentives and

concessions given or proposed to be given to NRIs who proposed to start industries in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the incentives offered to NRIs for setting up enterprises in the country are listed below:-

(i) NRIs have been given the benefit of repatriation of capital investment and the income earned thereon to the extent o 40% of the total paid up capital of the project.

(ii) In priority industries the benefit of repatriation on capital invested and income earned thereon is permissible to the extent of 74% of the total paid up capital of the project. In non-priority industries also the same repatriation benefits on capital investments are available, provided, where the item is not reserved for small scale sector the unit undertakes export obligation of a minimum of 60% of the output and a minimum of 75% of the output in the case of items reserved for small scale sector.

(iii) NRIs have also been given incentives for import of capital goods, components and raw materials for setting up industrial units in accordance with the Import and Export Policy, 1990 - 93.

(iv) NRI investments are allowed in all activities except real estate business, agricultural and plantation activities.

[*Translation*]

Diesel and Kerosene Dumps in Sitapur, U.P.

5105. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it had been decided to set up diesel and kerosene dumps near the Thomasganj godown of Northern Railway at Sitapur railway headquarters in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up such a dump there so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In Thomasganj area there are already two petrol/diesel retail outlets and three SKO/LDO dealerships. Besides there is one more petrol/diesel outlet in the neighbouring Aryanagar, the trading area of which is combined with Thomasganj.

[*English*]

Power Projects in Tripura

5106. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Power Projects including gas based projects pending execution in Tripura; and

(b) the reasons for delay in their execution?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). At present the only power project under execution in

Tripura is the Gas Turbine Thermal Power Project at Rokhia (2 x 8 MW). The first unit has been synchronised on 21.3.1990 and the second unit is expected to be commissioned by May, 1990.

[*Translation*]

Heavy Industries in Western Rajasthan

5107. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for setting up heavy industries in the public sector in Western Rajasthan is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up any Central Public Sector Enterprise with its registered Office in Western Rajasthan.

[*English*]

POH Work at Siliguri

5108. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum against the decision taken by the Railway Board to close down the POH work at Siliguri Junction and shifting of the diesel shed from Siliguri Junction to Ajmer and Golden Rock; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A memorandum from General Secretary Northeast, Frontier Railway Diesel Labour and Staff Council, Siliguri Junction Branch in connection with retaining of POH work at Siliguri was received through Shri Somnath Chatterjee, M.P. under his D.O. Letter No. SC/394/F-33/90 dated 24th January, 1990. However, no representation has been received regarding shifting of Diesel Shed from Siliguri Junction to Ajmer and Golden Rock.

Initially the POH work of the Diesel Locomotives, in view of their few numbers and new condition, was limited and could be attended to in the diesel locomotives Sheds satisfactorily. But with the passage of time, increased usage and also increase in the number of diesel locomotives, the quantum of workload in POH increased and, therefore, POH work had to be shifted to major nodal workshops where PHO facilities available are much better as compared to what is available in loco sheds. In view of this, it would be appreciated that in the interest of the overall condition of the diesel locomotives, retaining POH work at the Diesel Shed, Siliguri is not justified. Similar action has been taken in regard to all Diesel Sheds on Indian Railways where earlier POH of diesel locos had been undertaken in the initial stages of dieselisation.

The Siliguri Shed was originally built for homing 40 diesel locomotives and after transfer of POH the capacity has been raised to 60 locomotives. As on date the shed is holding 70 locomotives as against its capacity of 60. As such there was no staff redundancy due to shifting of POH work load.

[*Translation*]

Hydel Power Project in Himachal Pradesh

5109. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated by Union Government for Hydel power projects in Himachal Pradesh during the last five years, project-wise;

(b) whether the amount allocated for the projects has been actually utilised by State Government, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Details of project-wise release of funds to Government of Himachal Pradesh under the scheme of Grant-in-aid for Survey & Investigation of H E Ps in backward and hilly areas during last five years are as follows -

S No	*Name of Project*	*1985 - 86*	*1986 - 87*	*1987 - 88*	*1988 - 89*	*1989 - 90*
1	Parvati HEP	25 00	15 00	24 80	25 00	25 00
2	Baspa HEP	25 00	10 00	10 00	10 00	10 00
3	Gyspa	17 00	5 00	5 20	5 00	6 00
4	Chhatru				-	3 00
5	Chamera St II	9 00			-	-
	Total	76 00	30 00	40 00	40 00	44 00

(b) Amounts allocated for 1985 - 86 to 1988 - 89 have been fully utilised

(c) Does not arise

National Small Industries Corporation business with Africa

5110 PROF SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the value of business transacted in rupees with African countries by the National Small Industries Corporation during 1988 - 89 and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby, and

(b) the target of business with African countries fixed for the year 1989-90 and the extent to which, this target has been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) According to the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd , a total business of Rs 6 58 Crores was transacted with African countries during 1988-89 and the Corporation received foreign exchange equivalent to Rs 1 17 Crores

(b) The Corporation has no separate target for African countries However, the Corporation executed a total business of Rs 1 88 Crores during 1989-90 with the African countries

[*English*]

LPG Supply in Kerala

5111 SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the supply of cooking gas to

Kerala is quite insufficient to meet the needs of the people;

(b) if so, whether Kerala Government has taken up the matter with Union Government to find out a solution to the problems raised by the scarcity of cooking gas supplied to the state; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have initiated to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. The demand for LPG refills is being met by the three oil companies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Compensation to Inhabitants of Tanjore, Tamil Nadu

5112. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of compensation given to small farmers whose land has been acquired by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the East Tanjore District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether ONGC has given employment to those whose land has been acquired; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) have paid compensation for the land acquired by it in accordance with the rates decided by the concerned State Govt. authorities in Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c). ONGC follows the Government guidelines regarding rehabilitation of families whose land is acquired, according to which, to avoid over-manning in public sector enterprises, it may not be possible to ensure that one person from each family whose land has been acquired is employed by the concerned organisation. However, such persons are given preference if they are sponsored by the local employment exchange for vacancies notified by ONGC and if they possess requisite qualifications. ONGC also provides assistance to the State Government for schemes for the rehabilitation of such dispossesed families.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni Rail Line

5113. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work relating to conversion of Varanasi-Bhatni metre-gauge rail line into broad-gauge is likely to be completed; and

(b) the extent of additional funds now required to complete this work and the provision made for 1990-91 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Bhatni-Mau has already been opened as broad gauge. Balance section up to Varanasi would be opened as BG during 1990 - 91.

(b) An amount o Rs. 22 crores was required to complete this project. For 1990 - 91 an allocation of Rs. 18.91 crores has been made with which it would be possible to open the line as broad gauge.

[*English*]

Relief Package for Polyester Staple Fibre Units

5114 SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) whether the financial institutions have formulated a relief package to enable polyester staple fibre units to overcome the depression in the market,

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) the outcome of the various steps taken so ar in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) to (c) Relief packages of assistance for revitalisation of potentially sick polyester fibre units are considered on a case to case basis

Quality of Food

5115 SHRI K MURALEEDHARAN Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether the quality of the food supplied in trains is not good and the cost is also very high, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to raise the standard of catering items/services in Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) No, Sir Opinion polls conducted on trains reveal that majority of the passengers found the quality of food to be good

(b) Does not arise

[*Translation*]

Standard of Catering

5116 SHRI JANARDAN YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that substandard food is served in trains bound for Guwahati, Bhagalpur and Howrah from Delhi, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the quality of food on these trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Some complaints regarding quality of food have been received

(b) Steps taken/proposed to be taken for improving the catering services include modernisation of base kitchens/refreshment rooms, intensive inspections, random sample checks of edible items and action against the contractors and staff responsible for lapses

[*English*]

Diversion of Abha Toofan Express

5117 SHRI RAJDEV SINGH Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representations for diverting the route of Abha Toofan Express from Shri Ganganagar to Howrah via Jabhal, Lehra, Sunam, Sangrur Dhuri, Barnala and Rampura Phul, and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not considered desirable to divert the train

[*Translation*]

Rural Electrification in Bihar

5118. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural electrification scheme has not been implemented in various villages of Katihar district of Bihar.

(b) whether transmission lines have not been laid so ar despite the completion of Sonali Power Sub-station in Katihar district under rural electrification scheme; and

(c) if so, the time by which rural areas of Katihar district are proposed to be electrified and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Out of 1232 inhabited villages in the Katihar district of Bihar, 728 villages have been electrified upto January, 1990

(b) As reported by the State Electricity Board, Sonali 33/11 KV sub-station alongwith the supporting 33 KV lines is likely to be commissioned by May/June, 1990

(c) All the remaining unelectrified villages of Katihar district are likely to be electrified in the Eighth five Year Plan subject to the availability of necessary funds and other inputs.

[*English*]

Profit/loss of Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kottayam

5119. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the profit/loss incurred by the Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. Kottayam during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for losses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). The net profit/loss of Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kottayam during the last three years are:-

Year	*Net profit/loss (in Lakh Rs.)*
1987 - 88	- 175
1988 - 89	+ 200
1989 - 90 (Provisional and subject to audit)	+ 2200

In 1987- 88, Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. incurred net loss on account of then uneconomic price of newsprint insufficient to cover the increase in the cost of various inputs.

Supply of Petroleum Gas through Pipeline in Bombay and Delhi

5120 PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal for supply of LPG through pipelines to the consumers in Bombay and Delhi cities;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard, and

(c) when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). It is not feasible to

supply LPG through pipelines Gas Authority of India Ltd have carried out a techno-economic feasibility study for supply of natural gas by pipeline in Bombay, has have submitted a proposal to the Union Government for approval The proposal is under consideration The feasibility of supplying natural gas in Delhi is also being studied

[*Translation*]

Trains from Barauni to Bagha

5121 SHRI HUKMDEO NARAYAN YADAV Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is no direct train between Barauni Junction and Bagha causing inconvenience to local people

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a new train from Barauni Junction to Bagha, and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir There is no direct train However suitable connections exists at Samastipur and Narkatiaganj

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise

[*English*]

Installation of ILS at Dimapur

5122 SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any expert technical committee is propose to be sent to Dimapur for exploring the feasibility of installation of ILS as Dimapur Airport,

(b) if so, the programme worked out in this regard,

(c) if not, when the possibilities of installation of ILS at Dimapur are likely to be explored,

(d) whether any funds are proposed to be provided for installation of ILS at Dimapur during the Eighth Plan, and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Installation of Instrument Landing System at Dimapur will be finalised after receipt of preliminary survey report

(c) Does not arise

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Power Production from Different Sources

5123 SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR
SHRI Y S RAJA SEKHAR REDDY
SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the quantum of power being generated at present under various sectors like Hydel, Thermal and Atomic Power,

(b) the installed capacity of power generation under various categories, separately,

(c) the total demand of power at present and projected demand at the end of the next five year plan;

(d) the details of various on-going power projects and proposed power projects, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the growing demand of power?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The generation of power during 1989-90 from various types of generation is as under:—

	(MU)
Thermal	178390
Nuclear	4615
Hydro	61966

(b) The installed capacity of power generation in the country as on 1.4.90 under various categories is as under:—

Thermal	42393.00	MW
Nuclear	1465.00	MW
Hydro	18081.40	MW

(c) The anticipated power requirement in the country during 1990-91 and 1994-95 is 272000 MUs and 384764 MUs respectively.

(d) A statement indicating details of sanctioned/CES cleared schemes/new projects which are expected to give benefits during the 8th plan and beyond is given below. However, this programme is subject to availability of financial resources and other inputs.

(e) A number of measure have been taken to meet the growing needs of power in the country. These include expediting commissioning of new generating capacities, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management, adoption of energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas, intensive monitoring of grid operation and coordination of power supply position.

STATEMENT

Sanctioned Schemes for Synchronisation during VIII Plan and beyond

Name of the Project Region/State	*Total Installed capacity (MW)*
1	*2*
NORTHERN REGION	
HARYANA	
DADUPUR	10.00
PANIPAT U–6	210.00
TOTAL HARYANA	220.00

1	2
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
BANER	12.00
GAJ	110.50
LARJI	126.00
GANVI	22.50
THIROT	4.50
UHL–III	70.00
TOTAL HP	245.50
PUNJAB	
THEIN DAM	600.00
UBDC II	45.00
DHARIWAL	3.00
ROPAR ST. III	420.00
TOTAL PUNJAB	1068.00
UTTAR PRADESH	
VISHNU PRAYAG	480.00
LAKWAR VYASI	300.00, 120.00
MANERI II	304.00
SRINAGAR	330.00
SOBLA	6.00
KANCHAUTI	2.00
KULAGAD	1.20

1	2
KOTABAGH	0.20
ANPARA "B"	1000.00
UNCHAHAR EXT	420.00
TANDA UNIT–4	440.00
TOTAL UTTAR PRADESH	3403.40
RAJASTHAN	
JAKHAM	5.50
MAHI RMC	0 80
ETAWAH	0.50
BIRSALPUR	0.91
CHARANWAL	1.20
PUGAL	1.50
	210.00
KOTA UNIT–5	3.00
TOTAL RAJASTHAN	223.41
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
UPPER SINDH ST II	70.00
UPPER SINDH ST II U–3	35 00
KARGIL	3.75
PAHALGAM	3.00
TOTAL J&K	111.75
CENTRAL SECTOR	
DULHASTI	390.00

1	*2*
CHAMERA I	540.00
TEHRI	1000.00
TANAKPUR	120.00
NATHPAJHAKRI	1500.00
URI	480.00
	345.00
SALAL II	840.00
NCTPP	525.20
DADRI CCGT	292.00
RAPP EXT.	470.00
NAPP	470.00
TOTAL CS	6972.20
WESTERN REGION	
GUJARAT/MP/MAH.	
SARDAR SAROVAR	1200.00
	250.00
GUJARAT	
KADANA PSS II	120.00
PANAM CANAL	2.00
DHAROI RB AND RBC	2.00
	0.60
DAMANGANGA	1.00
KUTCH LIGNITE	140.00

1	2
GANDHINAGAR EXTN.	210.00
SIKKA EXT.	120.00
KUTCH LIGNITE EXT.	70.00
TOTAL GUJARAT	665.60
MADHYA PRADESH	
BIRSINGPUR	20.00
HASDEO	120.00
BODHGHAT	500.00
BANSAGAR TONS	315.00
	30.00
	60.00
TAWA LBC	12.00
BHIMGARH	2.40
WARNA	1.50
NARMADA SAGAR	1000.00
BIRSINGPUR	420.00
BIRSINGPUR EXT.	420.00
PENCH	420.00
TOTAL MADHYA PRADESH	3320.90
MAHARASHTRA	
BHANDARDARA	10.00
	34.00

1	2
UJJANI	12.00
MANIKDOH	6.00
KANHER	4.00
SURYA	6.00
DIMBHE	5.00
WARNA	16.00
KOYNA ST. IV	1000.00
DUDHGANGA	24.00
SURYA RBC	0.75
MAZELGAON	2.25
KARANJWAN	3.00
CHANDERPUR U–5 & 6	1000.00
KHAPERKHEDA EXTN.	420.00
URAN WH U–1, 2 & 3	360.00
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA	2903.00
GOA	
ANJUNEW	1.20
SELAULIA	2.00
TOTAL GOA	3.20
CENTRAL SECTOR	
KAWAS GAS CCGT	400.00
	200.00
KAKRAPARA	470.00

1	2
VINDHYACHAL	1260.00
TOTAL CS	2330.00
SOUTHERN REGION	
ANDHRA PRADESH	
BALIMELA	60.00
UPPER SILERU II	120.00
SRISAILAM LBPH	990.00
PENNA AHOBILAN	20.00
N.R. SAGAR LBC	60.00
GUNTUR CANAL	4.00
MADDANUR	420.00
VIJJESWARAM CCGT	99.00
TOTAL AP	1773.00
KARNATAKA	
GHATPRABHA	32.00
KALINADI II	120.00
	150.00
SHIVPUR	18.00
MALLAPUR	9.00
VARAHI	230.00
	9.00
GANGAWALI	210.00
SHARAVATHY TR	240.00

1	2
MADUR CANAL	1.50
RAICHUR U-3 & 4	420.00
DIESEL SETS	78.00
BANGLORE DG	128.00
TOTAL KARNATAKA	1645.50
KERALA	
KAKKAD	50.00
LOWER PERIYAR	180.00
MADUPATTI	2.00
MALAIPUZHA	2.50
MUVATTAPUZHA	6.00
CHIMONI	2.50
PUYANKUTTY	240.00
KALLADA	15.00
PIPPARA	3.00
PORINGALKURHU	16.00
KUTIYADI	2.50
TOTAL KERALA	519.50
TAMIL NADU	
KUNDAH V EXTN.	30.00
SATHNUR DAM	15.00
PYKARA ULTIMATE	150.00
LOWER BHAVANI MICRO	8.00

1	2
TUTICORIN EXTN.	420.00
NORTH MADRAS	630.00
BASIN BRIDGE GT	120.00
TOTAL TAMIL NADU	1373.00
CENTRAL SECTOR	
NEYVELI II MINE EXT.	840.00
NEYVELI II EXT. U–0	210 00
KAIGA	470.00
TOTAL CS	1520.00
EASTERN REGION BIHAR	
NORTH KDEL	24.00
CHANDIL	8.00
TENU BOKARO	1.00
SONE EASTERN CANAL	3.30
SONE WESTERN CANAL	6.60
E. GANDAK CANAL	15.00
TENUGHAT	420.00
TENUGHAT EXT.	630.00
TOTAL BIHAR	1107.90
D.V.C.	
BOKARO "B" EXTN	420.00
MEJIA	630.00
TOTAL DVC	1050.00

1	2
ORISSA	
UPPER INDRAVATI	600.00
POTTERU	6.00
RENGALI EXTN	150.00
UPPER KOLAB EXTN	80.00
IB TPS	840.00
TOTAL ORISSA	1676.00
SIKKIM	
MYANGCHU	4.00
UPPER RONGNICHU	8.00
TOTAL SIKKIM	12.00
WEST BENGAL	
RAMMAN	50.00
TEESTA FALL I	22.50
TEESTA FALL II–IV	45.00
CESC REP	135.00
KOLAGHAT EXTN	630.00
BAKRESHWAR	630.00
TOTAL WB	1512.50
CENTRAL SECTOR	
KDEL KARO	690.00
FARAKKA ST. II	20.00
FARAKKA ST. III U–6	1000.00

1	2
KAHALGAON	500.00
TALCHER STPS	840.00
	1000.00
TOTAL CS	4050.00
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	
ASSAM	
LOWER BORPANI	100.00
DHANSIRI	19.95
LAKWA GT PHASE II	60.00
LAKWA WASTE HEAT	22.00
BORGOLAI	60.00
TOTAL ASSAM	261.95
MANIPUR	
THOUBAL	7.50
BOONING	1.00
TOTAL MANIPUR	8.50
MEGHALYA	
UMIAM UMTRU	60.00
NAGALAND	
LIKIMRO	24.00
NEEPCO	
DOYANG	75.00
RANGANADI	405.00

1	*2*
GARO HILLS	60.00
KAITHALGURI CC	270.00
TOTAL NEC	810.00

CEA Cleared Schemes for Synchronisation during 8th Plan and beyond

Name of Scheme	*Total Capacity (MW)*
1	*2*
NORTHERN REGION	
H.P.	
KOL DAM	800.00
TOTAL H.P.	800.00
JAMMU & KASHMIR	
RAJOURI	3.00
CHANANI U-2 & 3	2.00
	4.00
SEWA ST. III	6.00
PAMPORE II GT	100.00
TOTAL J & K	115.00
PUNJAB	
SHAHPURKANDI	94.00
S.Y.L. CANAL	36.00
	14.00
UBDC III	30.00

1	2
BHATINDA TPS	420.00
TOTAL PUNJAB	594.00
UTTAR PRADESH	
LOHARI NAGPALA	282.00
PALA MANERI	400.00
RAJGHAT 50% SHARE	22.50
KHARA HE	72.00
BABAIL	3.00
TOTAL U.P.	779.50
DELHI	
DESU WASTE HEAT	90.00
TOTAL DELHI	90.00
CENTRAL SECTOR	
SAWALKOTE	600.00
BAGLIHAR	450.00
CHAMERA II	300.00
DHAULIGANGA	280.00
TEHRI ST. II	1000.00
KOTESHWAR	400.00
RIHAND EXTN.	1000.00
YAMUNA NAGAR	840.00
BIRSINGHSAR LIG.	240.00

1	2
ANTA CCGT	300.00
	130.00
TOTAL CS	5540.00
WESTERN REGION	
GUJARAT	
VATWA CCGT	67.00
	35.00
UTRAN CCGT	90.00
	45.00
GANDHAR CCGT	600.00
TOTAL GUJARAT	837 00
MADHYA PRADESH	
RAJGHAT–50% SHARE	22.50
MAHESHWAR	400.00
TOTAL MP	422.50
MAHARASHTRA	
GHATGHAR PSS	250.00
BHIRA PSS	150.00
CHANDERPUR U–7	500.00
TOTAL MAHARASHTRA	900.00
CENTRAL SECTOR	
VINDHYA CHAL EXTN.	1000.00

1	2
CHANDERPUR STPS	1000.00
TOTAL CS	2000.00
SOUTHERN REGION	
ANDHRA PRADESH	
JALAPUT DAM (50%)	9.00
TOTAL AP	9.00
KERALA	
ANNAKAYAM	8.00
TOTAL KERALA	8.00
TAMIL NADU	
PARALAYAR	25.00
TOTAL TN	25.00
PONDICHERRY	
KARAIKAL CCGT	15.00
	7.50
TOTAL PONDICHERRY	22.50
CENTRAL SECTOR	
NEYVELI I MC EXT	420.00
MANGALORE TPS	420.00
KAYAMKULLAM	420.00
TOTAL CS	1260.00

1	2
EASTERN REGION	
ORISSA	
JALAPUT DAM (50%)	9.00
TOTAL ORISSA	9.00
D.V.C.	
MAITHON RBC	840.00
TOTAL DVC	840.00
CENTRAL SECTOR	
RANJIT II	60.00
NORTH KARANPURA	1000.00
TOTAL CS	1060.00
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	
ASSAM	
GAS BASED TPS AT ANGURI	360.00
TOTAL ASSAM	360.00
MIZORAM	
SERLUI	9.00
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	
NURANANG	6.00
NEEPCO & NHPC	
ROKHIA GT	80.00
DHALESHWARI PSS	120.00

1	*2*
KOPILI EXT.	100.00
TOTAL CS	300.00

New Schemes for Synchronisation during 8th Plan and beyond

Name of Scheme	*State*	*Total Capacity (MW)*
1	*2*	*3*
NORTHERN REGION		
FARIDABAD CCGT	NTPC/HAR.	520.00
		280.00
WYC ST III	HARYANA	16.00
TOTAL (NR)		816.00
WESTERN REGION		
PIPAVAN CCGT	GUJARAT	476.00
		274.00
KORBA WEST U-5&6	M.P.	420.00
BSES	MAHARASHTRA	500.00
GANDHAR CCGT	NTPC/GUJ	440.00
		210.00
TOTAL (WR)		2320.00
SOUTHERN REGION		
SINGUR	A.P.	15.00
VISHAKHAPATNAM	A.P.	1000.00
VIJAYAWADA III	A.P.	420.00

1	2	3
COCHIN CCGT	KERALA	60.00
		30.00
GODAVARI CCGT	NTPC/A.P	520.00
		280.00
TOTAL (SR)		2325.00
EASTERN REGION		
KALEZ-KHOLA	SIKKIM	2 00
JALDHAKA I EXT	W.B	9.00
JALDHAKA II EXT	W B.	4.00
PATNA TPS	BIHAR	135.00
GOURPUR	W.B.	120.00
TOTAL (ER)		270.00
NORTH-EASTERN REGION		
CENTRAL SECTOR		
GAS BASED TPS IN TRIPURA	NTPC/TRP	500.00
TOTAL (NER)		500 00

[*Translation*]

Rail Accident at Shikara Station on South Eastern Narrow-Gauge

5124. SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rail accident which took place last year at Shikara station between Nainpur and Jabalpur on South Eastern narrow-gauge line indicating the causes of the accident, the number of casualties, the extent and nature of compensation given to the injured and the families of the deceased persons separately and the number of next of kins of the deceased who have been provided employment in railways; and

(b) if no compensation has been given so far to the families of deceased and injured

persons, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) At about 15.15 hrs. on 26.2.1989 while No. 3 NHJ Up Nainpur-Howbagh-Jabalpur passenger was running between Shikara and Sukrimangela stations on the Nainpur-Jabalpur Narrow Gauge section of Nagpur Division of South Eastern Railway, it derailed resulting in the death of 25 persons and injuries to 102 including 44 grievous.

Eccentric loading by passengers travelling on roof and right side footboards of the coaches and excessive speed on the curve have been established as the causes for the accident by the Commissioner of Railway Safety, Western Circle, who held the statutory inquiry into this accident.

No compensation has been paid so far to the victims of this accident. However, a sum of Rs. 3,35,500/- was paid as ex-gratia to the next of kin of the deceased and the injured.

No kin of the victims of this accident has been provided employment.

There is no provision in the rules for offering appointment to dependents of victims of train accidents other than eligible family members of serving railway employees.

(b) Claims for compensation were filed before the District and Sessions Judge, Seoni, Madhya Pradesh, who was appointed as the Ad hoc Claims Commissioner. Cases were being processed by his court for disposal. Since 8th November 1989, with the setting up of the Railway Claims Tribunal, the cases have been transferred to its bench at Bhopal where they are under disposal.

Modernisation of Railway Stations

5125. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations modernised during the last two years, zonewise;

(b) the number of railway stations modernised so far in the zones covering Bihar; and

(c) the allocations made for 1990-91 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Improvements to stations including modernisation is a continuous process and the same is done on a need based programme subject to availability of funds. 67 stations have been selected for extensive modernisation all over the country and various works, in this regard, are in progress in phases. Statewise distribution of such stations is given in the statement below

(b) and (c). Work of modernisation at eight stations in Bihar is in progress in phases.

For 1990-91 following allocations have been made for each of the stations:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

Sl. No.	*Station*	*Anticipated Cost up to 3/90*	*Proposed Outlay for 1990-91*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1)	Dhanbad	114.04	81.38

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
2)	Gaya	67.44	15.66
3)	Patna	153.51	69.31
4)	Samastipur	95.00	45.00
5)	Muzaffarpur	236 00	61.00
6)	Katihar	118 07	18.99
7)	Ranchi	210 00	27 15
8)	Tatanagar	138.00	15.80

STATEMENT

1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Assam	4
3	Bihar	8
4	Delhi	1
5	Gujarat	3
6	Haryana	1
7	Himachal Pradesh	1
8	Jammu & Kashmir	1
9	Kerala	1
10.	Karnataka	3
11	Maharashtra	8
12	Madhya Pradesh	7
13	Orissa	1
14	Punjab	1
15.	Rajasthan	5

16.	Tamil Nadu	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	9
18.	West Bengal	5
	Total	67

Khandwa-Khargaon and Khandwa-Dahod Railway Lines in Madhya Pradesh

5126. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal was approved in 1984 for conducting the technical survey for laying a railway line between Khandwa and Khargaon in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in conducting the survey; if any;

(c) whether Government have received representations for conducting survey for Khandwa-Dahod railway line;

(d) if so, the time by which a decision in this regard will be taken; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A survey was conducted by Central Railway in 1986 for new BG in between Khandwa and Khargaon. The cost of 83.78 km of new BG line at the then prevailing prices worked out to Rs. 48.01 crores with a rate of return of 1.29%. The project was not justified on the basis of traffic prospects. There was, however, no delay in carrying out the survey.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Khandwa is already connected to Dahod by MG rail line upto Ratlam and BG rail line beyond.

[English]

Bridge near Panruti

5127. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received a proposal from Tamil Nadu Government for the construction of a railway bridge near Panruti on State Highway; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to accord approval to this project?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Railway can take further action in the matter only after the State Government consents to bear the entire cost of the work, as the existing level crossings near Panruti do not qualify for replacement by road overbridges on cost sharing basis, as per traffic density norms.

Airports in Himachal Pradesh

5128. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the airports which are established in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the steps being taken to absorb the local people for jobs in these airport establishments?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There are three airports in Himachal Pradesh namely Kulu (Bhuntar), Shimla and Gaggal (Kangra). Kulu and Shimla airports belong to National Airports Authority. Government of Himachal Pradesh have constructed an airport at Gaggal (Kangra).

(b) In the airports controlled by National Airports Authority, Group 'D' posts have been filled locally. In Group 'C' posts, recruitments are made through local Employment Exchange.

Tellapur-Patancheru Railway Link

5129. SHRI M. BAGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given approval for laying railway line from Tellapur to Patancheru to connect Hyderabad-Wadi broad-gauge line;

(b) whether the work on the project has been started;

(c) if so, when this project is likely to be completed; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to extend the aforesaid railway line upto Sangareddy (Medak District Headquarters) and later to Medak finally to connect Kazipet-Balharsha railway line at Peddapally?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Will depend upon availability of resources and allocations to be made in the coming years to this project.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

[*Translation*]

Monopoly of A.H. Wheelers

5130. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of book stalls of A.H. Wheelers at railway stations, zone-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to end the monopoly of this company; and provide jobs to thousands of the unemployed persons; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The total number of book stalls held by M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. zone-wise are as under:—

Zone	*Number of book stalls*
1	*2*
Central	75
Eastern	42

1	2
Northern	48
North Eastern	46
Northeast Frontier	28
Southern	Nil
South Central	22
South Eastern	31
Western	72
	364

(b) and (c). M/s. A.H. Wheeler & Co. are not having a monopoly. They have only sole selling rights at those stations which have been specified in their agreements. As per extant policy, all new book stall contracts are reserved for cooperative societies of actual workers and vendors, unemployed, graduates, their partnerships, Associations, etc.

Production of Petroleum Products

5131. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes under consideration of Government for increasing the production of petroleum products;

(b) whether efforts are being made to exploit oil and gas in different areas of Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the outcome therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Schemes envisaged for increasing production of petroleum products by augmentation of refining capacity include setting up of grass root refineries at Karnal, Mangalore, Assam and Cauvery basin. Proposals for 3 other grass-root refineries whose locations are yet to be finalised are in preliminary stage of consideration. In addition there are also proposals for low cost expansions/debottlenecking of the capacities of existing refineries. Some of the potential expansion projects envisaged are in respect of Cochin, Barauni, Digboi, Guwahati, Madras and Koyali refineries.

(b) and (c). Both the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) are conducting exploratory activities for oil and gas in Rajasthan. ONGC have so far undertaken drilling in 10 structures in Rajasthan and natural gas has been found in two structures viz. Manhera Tibba and Ghotaru. Oil India Limited has already drilled 4 exploratory wells in Jaisalmer basin and

have discovered commercial quantities of natural gas in Tanot and East Tanot structures in Jaisalmer district. There are also good indications of the presence of gaseous hydrocarbons at Ramgarh in Jaisalmer District.

New Petrol Pumps in Bihar

5132. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new petrol pumps being opened to overcome shortage of petrol in Bihar; and

(b) the names of places where the said petrol pumps are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). There are proposals for setting up 89 new Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets in Bihar. The details are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

The names of places in Bihar where Retail Outlet dealerships (Petrol/Diesel) are likely to be opened

Sl. No.	*Location*	*District*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Kathara	Giridih
2.	Gaunha	West Champaran
3.	Chandankiyari	Dhanbad
4.	Rajganj	Dhanbad
5.	Patna (Anishabad)	Patna
6.	Alaulia	Khagaria
7.	Joggapatti	West Champaran
8.	Rajaun	Bhagalpur
9.	Rafiganj	Aurangabad
10.	Annsingote	Madhubani
11.	Telco-Township	Singhbhum
12.	Sakehi Bistupur	Singhbhum
13.	Pandre	Ranchi

1	*2*	*3*
14.	Samastipur	Samastipur
15.	Janakpur Road	Sitamarhi
16.	Bokaro Steel City	Dhanbad
17.	Vengarhatia	Samastipur
18.	Khalgaon	Bhagalpur
19.	Taria Block	Saran
20.	Kuju	Hazaribagh
21.	Jal Tekanwas	Saran
22.	Pardowa More	Palamau
23.	Khilari	Ranchi
24.	Purnapani	Ranchi
25.	Hotwagh	Palamau
26.	Daltonganj	Palamau
27.	Dhanbad Town	Dhanbad
28.	Ranchi Town	Hazaribagh
29.	Kudra	Rohtas
30.	Govindpur (G.T. Road)	Dhanbad
31.	Nagri	Ranchi
32.	Dhaniawan	Patna
33.	Govindpur	Nawadah
34.	Balidih	Dhanbad
35.	Deoghar	Deoghar

1	2	3
36.	Rosera	Samastipur
37.	Sonari	Singhbhum
38.	Chaturmandu	Hazaribagh
39.	Forbesganj	Purnea
40.	Jale	Darbhanga
41.	Begusarai	Begusarai
42.	Bakhtiarpur	Patna
43.	Chakali Police Station	Monghyr
44.	Siwan (on Siwan-Gopalganj Rd)	Siwan
45.	Panchanpur	Gaya
46.	Dehri on Sone Coal Depot	Rohtas
47.	Ghatrain (Madanpur)	Aurangabad
48.	Barauni	Begusarai
49.	Mahendia	Jahanabad
50.	Pipra	Begusarai
51.	Simaria	Hazaribagh
52.	Dhuraiya	Bhagalpur
53.	Kadwa	Katihar
54.	Hinoo Road	Ranchi
55.	Beniband	Muzzafarpur
56.	Kankerbagh	Patna
57.	Saraidela	Dhanbad
58.	Barwa Adda	Dhanbad

1	2	3
59.	Agrico Jamsipur	Singhbhum
60.	Kandra	Singhbhum
61.	Tikari	Gaya
62.	Jinkpani	Singhbhum
63.	Madanpur	Aurangabad
64.	Naubatpur	Patna
65.	Sasaram	Rohtas
66.	Sonua	Singhbhum
67.	Patna Byepass Road	Patna
68.	Ramgarh	Hazaribagh
69.	Barauli	Gopalganj
70.	Ramgarh (of Buxar)	Rohtas
71.	Jamamore	Dumka
72.	Balimath	Palamau
73.	Bhagwanpur	Siwan
74.	Naugachhia	Bhagalpur
75.	Marhowrah	Saran
76.	Begusarai	Begusarai
77.	Balia-Chowk	Muzzafarpur
78.	Khudaganj	Nalanda
79.	Ranchi Road (Marar)	Hazaribagh
80.	Ramgarh	Hazaribagh
81.	Begusarai–I	Begusarai

1	2	3
82.	Hajipur	Vaishali
83.	Patna Bye-pass	Patna
84.	Kolva Paigumbarpur	Muzaffarpur
85.	Karwandia	Rohtas
86.	Sonki	Dharbanga
87.	Sikandra	Monghyr
88.	Chainpur	Palamau
89.	Dhibiyan	Rohtas

[*English*]

Orders for Small Scale Industries in Pharmaceutical Sector

5133. SHRI J P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state·

(a) whether small scale pharmaceutical industries get purchase and price preference when competing with large scale units,

(b) whether instructions have been issued to Government purchase departments and public sector undertakings to place orders for the purchase of drugs and pharmaceuticals on the public sector and joint sector pharmaceutical units without inviting tenders;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor

(d) whether Government propose to put the small scale industrial sector also in the same category as public sector undertakings for placement or orders by Government without inviting tenders;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY)· (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Instructions have been issued by Government to the effect that Government purchasing departments and public sector undertakings should place their orders for the purchase of drugs and pharmaceuticals manufactured by the public sector and joint sector drugs and pharmaceuticals companies, but not made in the small scale sector, without inviting tenders, to enable these companies to utilise the capacities created by them to the fullest extent.

(d) to (f). No such proposal is under consideration.

Profits by Public Sector Undertakings

5134. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public sector undertakings which are likely to earn profits during 1989-90 and their estimated net profit;

(b) the number of public sector undertaking which have achieved more than 10 per cent increase in production during the current financial year compared to the previous financial year; and

(c) the total aggregate value of the increased production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The final audited figures of the profits/losses of the Central Public Sector Enterprises for the year 1989-90 will become available only in the latter half of this year. Provisional figures for 9-monthly period ending 31st December, 1989 indicate that 77 PSEs earned a net profit of Rs. 3866 crores.

The Bureau of Public Enterprises does not maintain data on estimated profits/losses or production of Central Public Sector Enterprises. The final data in this regard will be published after receipt of audited accounts of 1989-90 and incorporated in the Public Enterprises Survey 1989-90 which will be placed on the Table of the House during Budget Session of 1991.

[*Translation*]

Restoration of Ahmedabad-Bhopal Passenger Train

5135. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ahmedabad-Bhopal passenger train which was most convenient to tribal population of Jhabua and adjoining areas, was cancelled two years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there has been persistent public demand to restore this train; and

(d) if so, when Government propose to restore this train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The erstwhile 111/112 Vadodara-Bhopal Passenger was cancelled in February, 1988 to create capacity for Bhopal-Rajkot Express introduced in April, 1988.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Not feasible due to operational and resource constraints.

[*English*]

Production of Slack Wax

5136. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the quantity of slack wax produced in various refineries all over the country and their pattern of release/distribution in the market during 1989-90 refinery-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): The quantity of IN Grade slack wax produced in various refineries for distribution to processors is given below:

Refinery	*Production (in MTs)*
Barauni	43191
Haldia	2144
Madras (MRL)	1050

Slack wax is released only to registered processors. Presently, there are 252 such processors in the country. In view of limited availability and high demand on the basis of assessed capacities, the releases of slack wax ex-Barauni are made to each of the processors following a cyclic order. Release of IN Grade slack wax ex-Haldia is made to 8 parties with whom long term agreements have been signed. The slack wax available ex-MRL is being uplifted by some of the registered slack wax processors in Southern region on a historical basis

The Haldia Refinery also produces BN Grade slack wax which is used for producing Microcrystalline wax and petroleum jellies. In 1989-90, the production of this grade was 2270 MT. For this grade agreements have been signed with 7 parties.

Railway Line from Hazipur to Sugauli

5137. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to construct a railway line from Hazipur to Sugauli in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Hazipur is already connected with Sagauli by rail via Muzaffarpur.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Increase in fare by Indian Airlines

5138. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines propose to increase its fares;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the increase would be in proportion to the increase in the fuel price; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Indian Airlines has, with effect from the 11th of April, 1990, increased the total domestic rupee fare by 15.7% in the form of fuel surcharge. This increase is in proportion to the increase in fuel prices.

Supply of Portable Steel Bridges to Bangladesh

5139. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to supply portable steel bridges to Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the amount of export order involved; and

(c) whether payment will be made in rupees or dollars?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir, by Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON).

(b) The export order is valued at 2.12 million US Dollars.

(c) The payment will be made in US Dollars.

[*Translation*]

Power Generation in Bihar

5140. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kanti Thermal Power Plant is not generating power according to its capacity due to the shortage of superior quality coal; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure the full generation of power there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). During the period July–September, 1989, the Kanti Thermal Power Plant of Bihar State Electricity Board had not received coal of the requisite quality. The quality of coal received improved since October, 1989 and no further complaint has been reported to the Central Electricity Authority in this regard. During the year 1989-90, the generation at this power plant has been less than the target. Even during the period October, 1989 to March, 1990, when the requisite quality of coal was received, the generation was less than the target.

Airport at Jhansi

5141. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of Jhansi Airport in Uttar Pradesh is going on as per schedule;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether there is any proposal to link Jhansi with other places by air;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) National Airports Authority does not contemplate any construction work at Jhansi airport as no specific request has been received either from Vayudoot or Indian Airlines for operation of scheduled flights to/from Jhansi. However, the State Government has since repaired the airstrip which is now being used by its own aircraft.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). Shortage of aircraft capacity in Vayudoot fleet and constraint of other resources do not permit operations of air services to Jhansi in the immediate future.

LPG Bottling Plant in Gangaganj, Kanpur

5142. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any LPG bottling plant has been set up in Gangaganj (Panki), Kanpur;

(b) if so, the names of persons whose land was acquired by Government for the said purpose;

(c) whether compensation has been paid to all of them;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government had assured the affected persons to give them jobs; and

(f) if so, the number of persons to whom jobs have been given so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) and (f). Preference is given in providing employment to members of families whose lands have been acquired for the bottling plant, subject to their meeting the prescribed eligibility criteria for the job.

[*English*]

DESU Electricity Bills

5143. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken long back to print the names of banks on the electricity bills for accepting payment by DESU;

(b) whether this decision has not been implemented so far; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). According to DESU, they had not taken any decision to print the names of the banks on the electricity bills, authorised to accept payment on behalf of DESU.

(c) At present 82 branches of the three nationalised banks are authorised to collect electricity bills on behalf of DESU. It is not feasible to print the names of these banks on the electricity bills due to the limited space on the bills and the changes made in the authorised banks from time to time. However, adequate publicity is given by DESU through the press etc. about the bill collection arrangements with banks for the information of the consumers.

LPG Connections in Hassan, Karnataka

5144. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG connections so far provided in Hassan district of Karnataka;

(b) how many such LPG connections are in Hassan, Shravanabelagola, Sakaleshpur and Arasikere;

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list at there places; and

(d) how many new LPG connections propose to be given in these places in 1990?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). As on February 1990 there were approximately 9,500 LPG consumers in Hassan district of Karnataka. Out of this, approximately 6,800 and 1,700 LPG consumers are in Hassan and Arasikere respectively. Shravanabelagola and Sakaleshpur are not yet covered by LPG marketing facility.

(c) As on February 1, 1990 approximately 450 and 275 persons were on the waiting list in Hassan and Arasikere respectively.

(d) New connections are released all over the country in a phased manner under the annual programme for enrolment of customers, subject to availability of LPG.

Dutta Committee Report on Revival of Scooters India Ltd.

5145. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Dutta Committee Report regarding revival of the Scooters India Limited, Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) when Government propose to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Government received an 'interim report' of a Committee consisting of one Shri R.C. Dutt and others in August, 1988. This identified certain problem areas of Scooters India Ltd. (SIL) such as poor quality, low production, inadequate management, etc. and was of the view that a detailed action plan for revival of SIL needed to be prepared. Government considered this and it was felt that there was nothing substantially new in this which had not been considered earlier while examining the options for revival of SIL.

Decline in production of price controlled drugs

5146. SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the decline in the production of price controlled drugs with the introduction of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1987 and rise in the production of price decontrolled drugs giving more profits to the manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). On the basis of production data available in respect of monitored drugs, majority of the price controlled drugs have registered an increase in production after the promulgamation of DPCO, 1987. In respect of price decontrolled drugs several have registered increase in production while some have shown decline in production.

[*Translation*]

Trains Connecting South from Moradabad/Agra

5147. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take any measures to reduce the heavy load of rail traffic at all railway stations of Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start any train connecting South from Moradabad or Agra stations keeping in view the convenience of the people of North-West region; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir. Stoppages to most of the trains coming to Delhi/New Delhi have been provided on peripherial stations around Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Operational and resource constraints.

[*English*]

Modernisation of Railway Stations

5148. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway stations modernised during 1989-90 in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether there is a proposal to modernise some more stations during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) 7 stations in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been selected to be modernised extensively. Various works in this connection are in progress in phases at all the seven stations.

(b) There is no proposal to add any more stations to the list of these seven stations.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Supply of LPG in Rural Areas

5149. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the target fixed for supplying LPG connections in rural areas by the end of Seventh Plan and the actual number of gas connections released so far?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): LPG is currently being supplied in a phased manner to towns/cities with a population of 20,000 and above which offer potential for economically viable distributorships. Rural areas, except those contiguous to and in the periphery of such towns/cities, are not covered for LPG marketing. Hence no targets are fixed separately for rural areas.

[*English*]

Supply of Gas through Pipelines

5150. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for distribution of natural gas through pipelines in cities in South India like Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum, Cochin, Hyderabad etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to facilitate such distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, an Inter-Ministerial Committee is being appointed to examine the various issues pertaining to the establishment of Southern gas grid for transporting natural gas from the Western Offshore to the Southern States and for supplies to different areas in the said states.

[*Translation*]

Petrol Pump and LPG agencies in Madhya Pradesh

5151. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol pumps and LPG agencies set up in Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of petrol pumps and gas agencies out of them being managed by persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) the number of petrol pumps and gas dealership in these districts likely to be set up in 1990-91 with their locations and the places where the agencies are proposed to be given to Harijan tribals; and

(d) whether the said petrol pumps and gas dealerships will be advertised in newspapers and other media?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). 18 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships and 8 LPG distributorships have been commissioned in Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg and Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh during the year 1986-87, 87-88, 88-89 and 1989-90 (upto Feb. '90). Out of these 3 Retail Outlet dealerships and 3 LPG distributorships have been allotted to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) There is no pending proposal for any new Retail Outlet dealership in these districts of Madhya Pradesh. 5 New LPG distributorships, which have been earmarked for SC/ST category, are proposed to be set up in the following locations:

1. Raipur
2. Bilaspur (2 locations)
3. Drug
4. Korba

However, in view of the various steps preceding commissioning of LPG distributorships, it is not possible to indicate how many of these would be set up during 1990-91.

(d) The LPG distributorship at Raipur will be advertised in leading newspapers. The remaining distributorships have already been advertised.

[*English*]

Expansion of Calicut Airport

5152. SHRI P.A. ANTONY:
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to develop/expand the Calicut Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to commence daily flights between Calicut and other stations like Madras, Bangalore, Trivandrum and Agathi;

(d) whether it is also proposed to introduce two flights between Calicut and Bombay daily;

(e) whether the Calicut-Bombay route is profitable, and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Whereas Indian Airlines has plans to connect Calicut with Trivandrum, Bangalore and Madras depending upon the traffic potential and availability of adequate aircraft capacity, Vayudoot has no plans, at present, to connect Calicut with any of these stations.

(d) Yes, Sir, subject to availability of adequate capacity.

(e) and (f). During the year 1988-89, Indian Airlines earned an estimated surplus of about Rs. 68 lakhs on the Calicut-Bombay route, one-way.

[*Translation*]

Rail Wagons Factory at Barwadih (Palamau)

5153. SHRI JORAWAR RAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a factory for renovation of rail wagons was sanctioned in Barawadih (Palamau, Bihar);

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on this project so far; and

(c) the progress made in setting up the factory?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. However, a BOXN repair depot at Barwadih was sanctioned at an anticipated cost of Rs. .85 crores in the year 1986-87.

(b) and (c). An anticipated expenditure on the work upto March '90 is Rs. 1.77 crores. The financial progress of the work upto March '90 is 36.6%.

[*English*]

Implementation of Transfer in South Eastern Railway

5154. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been laid down for periodical transfer of officers;

(b) whether there has been any deviation in the implementation of this policy in respect of some of the Commercial Officers in the Headquarters Office of South Eastern Railway;

(c) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps to ensure proper implementation of the policy in force in respect of officers who very often come in contact with public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One officer has been allowed to continue in the Catering branch beyond normal tenure.

(c) He had received specialised training in catering and his services are required to improve catering arrangements.

(d) Yes, Sir, but in the exigencies of service, exceptions cannot be avoided.

Rebate on use of Minor Oils for Soap making

5155. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the rebate on the use of minor oils and oils of tree and forest origin for soap making;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far it is responsible for sharp rise in the prices of soaps and detergents?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Super Thermal Power Stations in Rajasthan

5156. SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals regarding setting up of super thermal power stations in Rajasthan are pending with the Central Electricity Authority since 1984; and

(b) if so, when these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The details of project reports in respect of thermal power stations received from the State authorities since 1984 and the status of their clearances are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project and Capacity*	*Present Status/Remarks*
1	*2*	*3*
01.	Suratgarh 2 x 210 MW	This project is under consideration in CEA with other appraising agencies and could be considered for techno-economic clearance after the coal-linkage is tied up.
02.	Dholpur 3 x 210 MW	The Department of Environment rejected the proposed site as it was likely to have adverse effect on environment and on Taj Mahal. The RSEB was accordingly informed to locate an alternative site and submit a revised project report which is still awaited.
03.	Mandalgarh 3 x 210 MW	The RSEB has to carry out further investigations to tie-up water and other inputs. They have, accordingly, been advised to send revised Project Reports after tying up the necessary inputs. The Revised Reports are still awaited.
04.	Chittorgarh 2 x 210 MW	
05.	Gas Turbine Plant at Banswara and Swai-Madhopur (4x100 MW—at each location)	A Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Station (430 MW)–Stage-I—has been approved and set up at Anta in Rajasthan in the Central Sector. Stage–II of this Project (430 MW) has also been appraised by the Central Electricity Authority, and found in order; therefore these proposals are not being pursued.

Ratlam-Banswara Dungarpur Railway Line

5157. SHRI HEERA BHAI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted for construction of a railway line between Ratlam and Banswara;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for construction of this line and linking it with Dungarpur?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). A survey for Ratlam-Banswara line with extension to Dungarpur was conducted in 1976-77. The project was not found justified on the basis of likely traffic prospects.

(c) There is at present no proposal to take up construction of this line.

[*English*]

Production, Requirement and Import of Caffeine

5158. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the production of caffeine during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the estimated requirement of caffeine by the pharmaceutical industries during that period; and

(c) the quantum of synthetic caffeine imported during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). Production in the organised sector during the last three years along with demand estimated by the working group on the 7th five year plan are given below:—

Year	*Production (MT)*	*Demand estimated*
1	*2*	*3*
1986-87	15.25	120
1987-88	7.36	130
1988-89	27.32	135

(c) Import of individual drugs is not being monitored by this Department.

[*Translation*]

Oil Refinery in Ghazipur District

5159. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH KUSHWAHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to establish an oil refinery in Ghazipur district, an area falling between Mathura and Barauni refineries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to conduct a survey in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The location of a refinery is decided on the basis of various techno-economic considerations, which include availability of crude oil, demand supply balance of products in the area etc. Ghazipur district is neither located in an oil producing area nor is a port location. It does not have a locational advantage from the point of view of distribution of petroleum products.

LPG agencies in Rajasthan

5160. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in various towns of Rajasthan at present and the number of consumers registered with each agency;

(b) whether Government propose to open more LPG agencies during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The required information is given below in the statement-I.

(b) and (c). 52 distributorships, as per statement-II are proposed to be set up. However, in view of the various steps proceeding commissioning of a distributorship, it is not possible to indicate how many of these will be commissioned during the year 1990-91.

STATEMENT–I

Sl. No.	*Name of the Distributor*	*Location*	*Customer Holding*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LIMITED:			
1.	Jaipur Gas Service	Jaipur	12825
2.	Navin Gas Service	Jaipur	6130
3.	Pandit Gas Service	Jaipur	8064
4.	Rajendra Gas Service	Jaipur	7307
5.	Shanti Gas Service	Jaipur	7824
6.	R.R.S.K.V.S. Ltd.	Jaipur	10268
7.	Kavita Enterprises	Jaipur	2659
8.	Mani Enterprises	Jaipur	2805
9.	Tej Enterprises	Jaipur	11239

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
10.	Chinkara Gas Service	Jaipur	1218
11.	Om Gas Service	Jaipur	2357
12.	Puran Gas Service	Jaipur	20
13.	Sushma Gas Service	Jaipur	57
14.	V.K. Agencies	Jaipur	Inoperative
15.	Dev Gas Service	Jaipur	Inoperative
16.	Jodhpur Gas Service	Jodhpur	6863
17.	Veer Shiv Gas Service	Jodhpur	5858
18.	Technocrate's	Jodhpur	6766
19.	Pratap Gas Service	Jodhpur	3536
20.	Mahavir Gas Service	Jodhpur	3536
21.	Phalodi Gas Service	Phalodi	572
22.	Bilara Gas Service	Bilara	556
23.	Sojat Gas Service	Sojat	706
24.	Krupa Gas Agency	Jaisalmer	531
25.	B.K. Enterprises	Pali	6560
26.	Mount Gas Enterprises	Mount Abu	2417
27.	Arbuda Gas Agency	Abu Road	3537
28.	Barmer Gas Agency	Barmer	3693
29.	Balotra Gas Agency	Udaipur	3931
30.	Aravali Gas Service	Udaipur	7251
31.	Shiv Shakti Gas Service	Udaipur	8039
32.	Udaipur Gas Service	Udaipur	7408

1	2	3	4
33.	Rajpura Dariba Mines	Dariba	787
34.	Beawar Gas Agency	Beawar	3950
35.	A.S.U.W.B. Ltd.	Ajmer	22614
36.	Avantika Enterprises	Ajmer	2306
37.	Cook-N-Cook	Ajmer	2125
38.	Sri Chandrian Gas	Ajmer	2922
39.	Udai Gas Service	Ajmer	56
40.	Kota Co-Op. Mktg. Society	Kota	6657
41.	Rajathan Indane Gas	Kota	6362
42.	Dinesh Gas Agency	Kota	4402
43.	Suvidha Gas Agency	Kota	7427
44.	A S C	Kota	889
45.	Chittor Gas Service	Chittorgarh	4369
46.	Girdhar Gas Service	Makrana	3080
47.	Kuchaman Gas	Kuchaman City	2070
48.	Prabha Corporation	Bhilwara	4463
49.	Tonk Gas Distributor	Tonk	3532
50.	Renu Enterprises	Swaimadhopur	5035
51.	Priyanka Gas Service	Hindaun	2756
52.	J.K. Enterprises	Gangapur City	2787
53.	Karauli Gas Service	Karauli	1377
54.	Braj Gas	Bharatpur	6025

1	2	3	4
55.	A S C	Bharatpur	—
56.	Govind Gas Service	Alwar	6243
57.	Gunner Gas Service	Alwar	517
58.	B.S.U.W.B. Ltd.	Bikaner	5847
59.	Flame Gas Service	Bikaner	4651
60.	A.S.C.	Bikaner	404
61.	Rajgarh Gas Service	Rajgarh	1429
62.	Henumangarh Gas	Hanumangarh	2918
63.	S S U W B Ltd.	Sri Ganganagar	5698
64.	Laxmangarh Gas	Laxmangarh	1457
65.	A S C	Ganganagar	—
66.	Victory Gas Service	Pilani	7804
67.	Copper Gas Service	Khetri	3479
68.	Montoo Gas	Neem-Ka-Thana	468
69.	Shambhu Gas Service	Bari	290
70.	Bayana Gas Service	Bayana	197
71.	Jai Krishan Gas	Ratangarh	1040
72.	A S C	Nasirabad	113
HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.			
73.	Maruti Mangal Gas	Sujangarh	2605
74.	Matrachhaya Gas	Ajmer	2520
75.	Gagan Gas	Sriganganagar	5837
76.	OM Gas	Ajmer	1225

1	2	3	4
77.	Bagwati Enterprise	Ajmer	4888
78.	Goyal Gas	Beawar	3141
79.	Kishangarh Gas	Kishangarh	3341
80.	Marudhar Gas	Jodhpur	5073
81.	Chandra Gas	Jodhpur	4330
82.	Marwar Gas	Jodhpur	4677
83.	Kisan Gas Service	Jodhpur	1815
84.	Dagar Gas	Bikaner	5875
85.	Raj Gas	Nokha	1450
86.	Gehlot Gas	Nagaur	4066
87.	Mahendra Gas	Jaisalmer	2756
88.	Kota Gas	Kota	6090
89.	Hadoti Gas	Kota	5731
90.	Anushakti Sahakari	Rawatbhata	4515
91.	Jhalawar Gas	Jhalawar	3101
92.	Jhalrapatan Gas	Jhalrapatan	1463
93.	Baran Gas	Baran	2578
94.	Bathera Distributors	Udaipur	5875
95.	Mewar Jawa Gas	Udaipur	6551
96.	Surya Gas	Uda ipur	1503
97.	Zawar Mines	Zawar	3731
98.	Mohanlal Omprakash	Sirohi	3942

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
99.	Laxmi Agency	Dungarpur	4649
100.	Kharudi Gas	Banswara	3772
101.	Shivne Gas	Dholpur	3360
102.	Mohan Gas	Alwar	4076
103.	Fatehpur Gas	Fatehpur	1479
104.	Agarwal Gas	Chomu	1911
105.	Ambica Gas	Ramgarh	1810
106.	Vayu Sainik Gas	Khetri	3274
107.	Shashi Gas	Jaipur	4807
108.	Anand Gas	Jaipur	3058
109.	Mohan Gas	Jaipur	5439
110.	Mahalaxmi Gas	Jaipur	3860
111.	Khandelwal Gas	Jaipur	2951
112.	Ashish Gas	Jaipur	3775
113.	Ranthambore Gas	Sawai Madhopur	1402
114.	Vijay Gas Service	Chirawa	324
BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.			
115.	Kankariya Gas Service	Jaipur	7397
116.	Shiv Gas Service	Jaipur	7688
117.	Parvati Gas Service	Jaipur	6583
118.	Urmila Gas Service	Jaipur	6564
119.	Rajdhani Gas Service	Jaipur	2283
120.	Alwar Gases	Alwar	6078

1	2	3	4
121.	Modern Gas Service	Alwar	4962
122.	Vikram Gas Service	Sikar	7920
123.	Siddarth Gas Service	Bikaner	6291
124.	Jalore Gas Service	Jalore	3926
125.	Bagaria Gas Service	Churu	4066
126.	Arun Gas Service	Bundi	7136
127.	Arvind Gas Agency	Kota	7553
128.	Nutan Gas Service	Udaipur	7095
129.	Dwarkesh Gas Service	Udaipur	528
130.	Mangalam Gas Service	Sardarshahr	2449
131.	Raj Gas Service	Bharatpur	7023
132.	Amit Gas Service	Dausa	4089
133.	Vimal Distributors	Bilwara	3464
134.	J.B.B . Gas Service	Suratgarh	3762
135.	Shriram Gas Service	Deeg	2662
136.	Kalika Gas Service	Nimbahera	4255
137.	Mandor Gas Service	Jodhpur	3627
138.	Deo Gas Service	Jodhpur	2000
139.	Khwaja Gas Agency	Ajmer	1377
140.	Godara Gas Agency	Sri Ganganagar	716

STATEMENT–II

Name of the Location in Rajasthan where LPG distributorships are proposed to be set up

Sl. No.	*Location*
1	*2*
1.	Kota (4 Locations)
2.	Jaipur (4 Locations)
3.	Bharatpur
4.	Sangamner
5.	Sirohi
6.	Nasirabad
7.	Sawai Madhopur
8.	Dausa
9.	Kotputli
10.	Niwai
11.	Sikar
12.	Alwar
13.	Deedwana
14.	Bikaner
15.	Lakheri
16.	Pipar
17.	Sumerpur
18.	Sagwara
19.	Pratapgarh
20.	Ramganj Mandi
21.	Merta
22.	Nathdwara
23.	Bhinmal
24.	Jhunjhunu
25.	Dungergarh
26.	Nawalgarh
27.	Ladnu
28.	A S F Utterlai

Sl. No.	*Location*
1	*2*
29.	Sri Ganganagar
30.	Jodhpur
31.	Barmer
32.	Udaipur (3 Locations)
33.	Jaisalmer
34.	Ajmer
35.	Amber
36.	Reengus
37.	Chaksu
38.	Bharatpur
39.	Nohar
40.	Shahapura
41.	Bhadra
42.	Kekri
43.	Bandikui
44.	Suratgarh
Total =	52 Locations.

[*English*]

Export Market for 1000 C.C. Maruti Cars

5161. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Ltd. is contemplating to explore the export market for 1000 c.c. cars; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited proposes to explore the possibility of export of its 1000 c.c. Car which is expected to go into production in October, 1990.

Vayudoot services by Dornier Planes

5162. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot services which were being operated by Dornier planes will be revived again;

(b) if not, whether Government have any alternative proposal for augmenting the vayudoot services; and

(c) if so, when these services are likely to operate?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, Vayudoot may restore operations to such of the stations as have adequate traffic potential. It will, however, not be possible to indicate at this stage the time frame by which these services can be restored.

Naphtha Cracker Complex at Visakhapatnam

5163. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATI RAJU:
SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded final sanction for the down stream projects of the Naphtha cracker complex to be set up in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay; and

(c) the economic viability of the Naphtha without the down stream project vis-a-vis other similar projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Such decisions are taken on techno-economic considerations at the appropriate time.

Electric Train from Madras to Kanchipuram

5164. SHRI KANCI PANNEER SELVAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an electric train from Madras to Kanchipuram which is a famous Hindu religious place and famous for silk textiles;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Madras-Chengalpattu section is already electrified. As regards electrification of the remaining Chengalpattu-Kanchipuram section, presently priorities are to complete electrification of Delhi-Bombay via Central Railway Trunk route, Delhi-Madras via Grand Trunk route and Howrah-Bombay via Nagpur route. In view of these priorities and constraint of resources, as well as low traffic density on Chengalpattu-Kanchipuram section, there is, at present, no proposal to electrify this section.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Cooking Gas in Bihar

5165. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers are facing a lot of difficulties due to shortage of cooking gas in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage of cooking gas and the time by which the shortage is likely to be met?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). A temporary shortage in the supply of LPG refills was reported from a few locations in Bihar on account of agitation against truck movement. This problem has been sorted out and the situation has since improved. The situation is being closely monitored to ensure regular supplies to the consumers.

Energy Management Centre at Allahabad

5166. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more branches of the Energy Management Centre in the country:

(b) if so, the locations thereof;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up one such branch in Allahabad also; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) There is no proposal at present to set up more branches of the Energy Management Centre in the country.

(b) to (d). Does not arise in view of the above.

Overbridge at Pilibhit Road Near Hathras Junction

5167. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of an overbridge on railway crossing No. 21 at Pilibhit Road near Hathras Junction;

(b) if so, by what time the construction work will be started and completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The State Government has initiated a proposal for road overbridge in replacement of level crossing No. 95 situated on Pilibhit Road near Hathras Junction.

(b) The work can be taken up only after its inclusion in the Railways' future works programme which will depend on suitable high priority being assigned by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b) above.

[*English*]

Over Bridges at Lasal Gaon, Niphad and Odha (Maharashtra)

5168. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is long standing demand for fly-over bridges at Lasal Gaon, Niphad and Odha railway stations in Nasik district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, when these bridges are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There has been a demand from the State Government for construction of road overbridge at Niphad only.

(b) The Railway can take action, only after the State Government finalises complete schemes for the desired road overbridges and sponsors them for inclusion in Railways' Works Programme, duly consenting to share the cost as per rules.

Sale of Raw Salt

5169. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some salt based industries in Gujarat are selling raw salt instead of using it as raw material to produce soda ash, caustic soda and other salt based products;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether small salt producers of Gujarat are facing difficulty to sell their raw salt in the market; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to put a ban on sale of raw salt by the industrial houses coming under the M.R.T.P. Act?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). M/s. Tata Chemicals Limited, M/s Century Chemicals Limited, and M/s Ballarpur Industries Limited, who are having their own captive salt works in Gujarat have been permitted domestic sale of salt in limited quantities both for edible and industrial purposes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Linking of Bhubneswar by Air

5170. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places which were linked to Bhubneswar by air during the last two years;

(b) whether there is a proposal to link more places with Bhubneswar; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) During the last two years Bhubneswar was linked by air to Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jeypore, Nagpur, Port Blair, Raipur, Rajamundry, Varanasi and Vishakhapatnam.

(b) and (c). Due to severe capacity constraints, there are at present no plans to airlink more places with Bhubaneswar.

Conversion of Madras Egmore-Chengalpet Railway Line into Broad Gauge

5171. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the Madras Egmore-Chengalpet (Southern Railway) track into a broad gauge;

(b) if so, when it will be taken up for implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Madras Egmore-Chengalpattu is the main gateway to MG network in Southern India and there is no proposal to convert MG lines there into BG at present.

Discontinuation of Vayudoot Service at Rajahmundry Andhra Pradesh

5172. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot service to Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh has been discontinued;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to

resume the Vayudoot service at Rajahmundry; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). Vayudoot services to Rajahmundry were discontinued due to shortage of aircraft capacity. The services have since been restored.

Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Karnataka

5173. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Petrol/diesel retail outlets opened in Karnataka upto 31 December, 1989; district-wise;

(b) the number of retail outlets proposed to be opened during the current year;

(c) whether Government propose to review the position to meet the fast growing demand in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As on 1.1.1990, there were 904 retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in operation, as per the district-wise details given in the statement below.

(b) There are 39 proposals for opening of new retail outlets (Petrol/Diesel) in Karnataka. But in view of the various steps preceding the actual commissioning of the retail outlets, it is not possible to indicate how many of these would be opened during the current year.

(c) and (d). In order to meet the growing demand, the oil industry carries out periodical surveys and locations satisfying the norms are included in the Oil Industry's Annual Marketing Plan, subject to overall product availability.

STATEMENT

S. No.	*Name of the Location*	*No. of Retail Outlets*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Bangalore	176
2.	Belgaum	74
3.	Ballary	36
4.	Bidar	13
5.	Bijapur	38
6.	Chickmangloor	22
7.	Chitradurg	40
8.	Coorg	19

1	*2*	*3*
9.	Dharwar	86
10.	Gulbarga	35
11.	Hassan	21
12.	Dakshin Kannada	104
13.	Uttar Kannada	35
14.	Kolar	25
15.	Mandya	19
16.	Mysore	57
17.	Raichur	35
18.	Shimoga	40
19.	Tumkur	28
20.	Kodagu	1
	Total	904

[*Translation*]

Gondia Railway Station (SER)

5174. DR. KHUSHAL PARAS RAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given its approval to make Gondia railway station, in South Eastern Railway a model station and to complete the work by 1990;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard and the reasons for delay, if any; and

(c) the time by which this work likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Gondia Railway Station has been selected to be developed as a model station on South Eastern Railway. The works at this station have already commenced and are being taken up in phases, commensurate with the availability of funds.

Stoppage of Sarnath Express at Dabhaura

5175. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sarnath Express running between Varanasi and Dug and Kshipra

Express running between Howrah and Indore do not stop at Dabhaura, the only railway station in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to have a stoppage of Sarnath Express and Kshipra Express at Dabhaura; and

(c) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Conversion of N.G. Line

5176. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for conversion of narrow gauge railway lines into metre gauge and broad gauge;

(b) the total length of N.G. lines converted into M.G. and B.G. during the Seventh Plan period;

(c) the total length of N.G. Lines converted into M.G./B.G. and the names of these lines; and

(d) the reasons for not converting those lines into M.G./B.G. to make them economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) According to the recommendations of the National Transport Committee which have been accepted by the Government, gauge conversion proposals are considered only:

i) when it is found that the traffic likely to develop in future cannot be handled on the existing system;

ii) when the magnitude of transhipment involved is such that it is uneconomical or is not feasible at all, to handle the anticipated volume of traffic; and

iii) when it is needed for providing speedy and uninterrupted means of communication to areas which have potential for growth.

(b) Nil.

(c) 66 Km of N.G. lines converted to M.G. so far were as under:

1. Anjar-Bhuj — 40 Km.

2. Tezpur-Rangapara — 26 Km.

(d) Due to constraint of resources it is not feasible to undertake conversion of N.G. lines to M.G./B.G. Besides, due to poor traffic prospects, the conversion of N.G. lines to M.G./B.G. is not expected to make them economically viable.

[*Translation*]

Over Bridges at Vidisha Railway Station and over Betwa River

5177. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the over bridge near Vidisha railway station of Central Railway and the additional bridge over Betwa river has started;

(b) if so, the time by which these bridges are likely to be completed; and

(c) the amount spent on each of them so

far and the total estimated amount likely to be spent on each of them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Vidisha Road Overbridge*: The railway has already constructed bridge proper over the tracks. The completion of the work depends on the completion of the bridge approaches by the State Government (present progress 29%)

Betwa Rail Bridge: Likely to be completed by the end of March 1991.

(c) *Vidisha Road Overbridge*: An amount of Rs. 29.31 lakhs has been spent by the Railway. Total estimated cost is Rs. 105.70 lakhs.

Betwa Rail Bridge: An amount of Rs. 233.28 lakhs has been spent by the Railway. Total estimated cost is Rs. 862.29 lakhs.

LPG Agencies in the Country

5178. SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies in the country; State-wise;

(b) the places surveyed for opening new gas agencies in Haryana;

(c) whether there are many big villages in Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Ganganagar district of Rajasthan and Punjab, where the population ranges from 20 thousand to 30-40 thousand; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not opening gas agencies in such big villages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As on 1.3.1990, 3744 LPG distributorships were in operation in the country as per the State-wise details given in the Statement below.

(b) After survey LPG had already been introduced in 28 towns and is proposed to be introduced in one town with a population of 20,000 and above. In addition to this, following 7 locations were surveyed between January, 1988 and March, 1990 for assessing the viability or otherwise of new LPG distributorships:

1. Dharuhera
2. Sampla
3. Mandhi Adampur
4. Indri
5. Mahendergarh
6. Yamunanagar
7. Samalkha

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) LPG distributorships are opened as per the Marketing Plans of Oil Companies in a phased manner depending on the availability of LPG and the economic viability of the locations.

STATEMENT

States/Union Territories	*No of LPG Distributorships*
STATES	
1. Andhra Pradesh	332

	States/Union Territories	*No of LPG Distributorships*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	99
4.	Bihar	136
5.	Goa	27
6.	Gujarat	276
7.	Haryana	112
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	53
10.	Karnataka	220
11.	Kerala	154
12.	Madhya Pradesh	204
13.	Maharashtra	524
14.	Manipur	9
15.	Meghalaya	12
16.	Mizoram	5
17.	Nagaland	13
18.	Orissa	74
19.	Punjab	151
20.	Rajasthan	140
21.	Sikkim	2
22.	Tamil Nadu	298
23.	Tripura	10
24.	Uttar Pradesh	401

	States/Union Territories	*No of LPG Distributorships*
25.	West Bengal	212
UNION TERRITORIES		
26.	Andaman Nicobar	1
27.	Chandigarh	24
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
29.	Daman and Diu	2
30.	Delhi	201
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	5
	Total	3744

[*English*]

Utilisation of Natural Gas Discovered in Tripura

5179. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the new-item captioned 'Quattrocchi's clout and the nation's loss' appeared in the Indian Express of 22 March, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) to whom, and at what cost the project was given and by when the project was to be completed;

(d) whether the project has not yet started and the cost of the project has escalated; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard and the measures taken to get the project going?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). GAIL had invited offers from various companies of international repute for undertaking a study for utilisation of Tripura gas by transporting it to Eastern India. Offers were received from 5 companies in June 1988. Subsequently, M/s. Snamprogetti had indicated their interest in participating in the study and offered to do so without any cost to GAIL expect for local expenses within India of their consultants. It was also indicated that the cost of the study would be

covered by a grant from the Italian Government. As the offer was found technically acceptable and lowest in cost after taking into account the likely grant, GAIL agreed to assign the study to M/s Snamprogetti on the condition that it would be at no cost except for local expenses. GAIL had approached the Government to make a request to the Italian Government for the grant for making the study. Accordingly, this was taken up with Italian authorities. However, as necessary approval had not been received by Snamprogetti from Italian Government, GAIL proposed not to persure this matter with the Italian Government and has now proposed to assign the study to British Gas who have offered to do it on similar terms as offered by Snamprogetti. This proposal is being examined by the Government.

The study proposed by GAIL is only for examining the feasibility of transportation of gas from Tripura. The necessity for such transportation will arise only if the potential gas production in Tripura cannot be used within the State. At present 0.35 MMCMD of gas has been committed for supply to two power plants at Baramura and Rokhia. Small commitments to the tune of 0.2 MMCMD have been made for Brick Kilns and for city distribution. Apart from this, commitment of 3.75 MMCMD of gas has been made for two large power plants of 75 MW and 500 MW.

There is no immediate plant to transport gas out of Tripura. As such, the question of escalation in the cost of such transportation project does not arise.

LPG Supply in Lakshdweep

5180. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have commenced supplying LPG to the Lakshdweep; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). M/s Indian Oil Corporation Limited have introduced LPG facility in Lakshdweep through M/s Lakshdweep Co-Operative marketing Federation with effect from November, 1989. About one hundred customers have availed of this facility so far.

Staff Quarters on Southern Railway

5180. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for 1989-90 for the construction of railway staff quarters;

(b) the number of railway staff quarters completed in Kerala as on 31 December, 1989.

(c) whether there are proposals to construct any more staff quarters in the Southern Zone this year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Rs. 5.50 crore.

(b) In the year 1989-90, 23 No. Staff quarters have been completed in the State of Kerala upto 31.12.1989.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) i) Various schemes for construction of 1102 quarters are in progress in phases at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.29 crore.

ii) Proposals are in hand to construct another 428 unit quarters under various schemes at

a cost of Rs. 5.90 crore.

iii) A sum of Rs. 6 crore has been allocated for this purpose in the year 1990-91.

Allocation of Kerosene for Fisheries Sector in Kerala

5182. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Kerala Government for increased allocation of Kerosene for the use of fishermen for their outboard motor boats;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the quantity of kerosene allocated to Kerala for use of fisherman during 1989?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). An allocation of 1000 KL per month of kerosene is being made to Kerala since July 1986 for use by the State's fisheries Sector.

Government of Kerala had requested in 1987 and 1988 to increase the allocation for fisheries sector to 3000 KL per month, but keeping in view the availability position of kerosene, it was not found feasible to accede to the same. The State Government was advised to meet the additional requirement from out of the overall allocation made to the State which is periodically enhanced under the existing policy.

Passenger Amenities in Palghat Division of Southern Railway

5183. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cushioned chairs have been provided in all second class coaches in the Palghat Division of Southern Railway;

(b) if not, whether efforts are being made to provide the same in a phased manner;

(c) whether any new passenger facilities have been provided in this division during 1989-90; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Cushioned seats/berths are being provided in Second Class day and Sleeper Coaches.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Passenger amenities works at Coimbatore, Palghat Tiruppur, Kodumudi, Mangalore, Buddireddi-patti and Kankanadi amounting to Rs. 43 lakhs have been completed during the year 1989-90.

LPG Facility in Bihar

5184. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of town/cities in Bihar which have been provided with the facility of cooking gas so far; and

(b) the names of towns/cities likely to be provided this facility during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) The information is given below in statement-I.

(b) There are 42 proposals for estab-

lishment of LPG distributorships as per details given below in Statement-II. However, in view of the various steps preceding the commissioning of LPG distributorship, it is not possible to indicate how many of these towns/cities will be provided with LPG facility during the year 1990-91.

STATEMENT-I

Name of towns/cities in Bihar which have been provided with the facility of cooking gas.

S. No.	*Location*	*District*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Adityapur	Singhbhum
2.	Araria	Purnea
3.	Arrah (DHQ)	Arrah
4.	Aurangabad (DHQ)	Aurangabad
5.	Bagaha	Paschimi Champaran
6.	Barh	Patna
7.	Berauni	Barauni
8.	Begusarai	Begusarai
9.	Bettiah	Paschimi Champaran
10.	Bhagalpur (DHQ)	Bhagalpur
11.	Biharshariff (DHQ)	Nalanda
12.	Bokaro	Dhanbad
13.	Buxar	Bhojpur
14.	Chaibasa (DHQ)	Singhbhum
15.	Chakradharpur	Singbhum
16.	Chapra (DHQ)	Saran
17.	Chas	Dhanbad

1	*2*	*3*
18.	Daltonganj	Palamau
19.	Darbhanga (DHQ)	Darbhanga
20.	Dehri-on-son	Rohtas
21.	Deogarh	Santal Parganas
22.	Dhanbad (DHQ)	Dhanbad
23.	Dinapore	Patna
24.	Dumka	Santal Parganas
25.	Dumraon	Arrah
26.	Fetwah	Patna
27.	Forbesganj	Purnea
28.	Gaya (DHQ)	Gaya
29.	Ghatsila	Singhbhum
30.	Giridih	Giridih
31.	Gopalganj (DHQ)	Gopalganj
32.	Gumla	Giridih
33.	Gumla	Ranchi
34.	Hazaribagh (DHQ)	Hazaribagh
35.	Hazipur	Hazaribagh
36.	Jamalpur/Monghyr	Munghyr
37.	Jamshedpur	Singhbhum
38.	Jamui	Monghyr
39.	Jehanabad	Gaya

1	*2*	*3*
40.	Jharia	Dhanbad
41.	Jhmri Talaiya	Hazaribagh
42.	Katihar (DHQ)	Katihar
43.	Khagaria	Khagaria
44.	Kishanganj	Purnea
45.	Kumardhubi	Dhanbad
46.	Lakhisarai	Monghyr
47.	Lohardaga	Ranchi
48.	Madhepura	Saharsa
49.	Madhubani	Madhubani
50.	Madhupur	Santal Parganas
51.	Mokameh	Patna
52.	Motihari	Purbi Champaran
53.	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
54.	Namkum	Ranchi
55.	Narkatiganj	Paschimi Champaran
56.	Nawadh	Gaya
57.	Patna ((DHQ)	Patna
58.	Patratu	Hazaribagh
59.	Purnea (DHQ)	Purnea
60.	Rangir	Nalanda
61.	Rakha Mines	Singhbhum
62.	Ramgarh	Hazaribagh

1	*2*	*3*
63.	Ranchi (DHQ)	Ranchi
64.	Saharsa (DHQ)	Saharsa
65.	Sahibganj	Sahibganj
66.	Samastipur (DHQ)	Samestipur
67.	Sasaram (DHQ)	Rohtas
68.	Sindri	Dhanbad
69.	Sitamarhi (DHQ)	Sitamarhi
70.	Siwan (DHQ)	Siwan
71.	Supaul	Sakarsa

STATEMENT-II

Name of Locations in Bihar where LPG distributorships have been proposed.

S.No.	*Name of the Location*
1.	Jamalpur
2.	Bermo
3.	Bikramganj
4.	Bettiah
5.	Biharsharif
6.	Raxaul
7.	Sheikhpura
8.	Sherghati
9.	Katras
10.	Daltanganj
11.	Dhanbad
12.	Patna (7 Locations)
13.	Motihari
14.	Jamshedpur (5 Locations)
15.	Katihar
16.	Monghyr/Jamalpur
17.	Muzaffarpur (3 Locations)
18.	Ranchi (8 Locations)
19.	Hazaribagh
20.	Gaya (2 Locations)

S.No.	*Name of the Location*
21.	Gomoh
22.	Seriakela
	Total = 42 Distributorships

[*Translation*]

LPG Facility in Tonk Parliamentary Constituency

5185. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the L.P.G. facility has been made available in the municipal areas of Tonk Parliamentary Constituency;

(b) if so, the names of the places selected;

(c) whether the same has also been made available in Kekri township of this constituency: and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) At present LPG marketing facility is available in Tonk town only.

(b) Two locations falling under the Tonk Lok Sabha Constituency viz., Niwai and Kekri have been identified for setting up of LPG distributorships.

(c) and (d). A letter of intent for establishing a distributorship at Kekri has been issued by Bharat Petroleum Corporation on 18.10.1989.

[*English*]

Additional Trains in Gujarat

5186. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals from Gujarat Government or the introduction of additional trains and providing linkage to Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The following additional facilities have been provided to/from Gujarat from April,1988

(a) *New trains introduced:*

1. Rajkot-Bhopal Express — 20.04.1988.
2. Bombay-Vadodara Express — 31.12.1988.
3. Jammu Tawi-Hapa Express — 01.05.1989.
4. Pune-Ahmadabad Express — 01.05.1989.
5. Bangalore-Ahmadabad Express — 3/5.11.1989.
6. Ahmadabad-Gwalior Express — 07/09.11.1989.

(b) *Extension of Destinations:*

1. Sarvodaya Express extended upto Jammu Tawi from 01.05.1989.

2. Ahmadabad-Trivandrum and Ahmadabad-Hyderabad Expresses extended upto Rajkot from 01.05.1989.

3. Ahmadabad-Rajkot Express extended upto Hapa on 3 days a week.

(c) *Increase in frequency:*

1. Frequency of Bombay-Jammu Tawi Express (via Gujarat) increased from 2 days a week to 4 days a week.

2. Frequency of Bombay-Delhi Rajdhani Express increased from 5 days a week to 6 days a week.

(d) *In addition, the following new facilities are being provided to/ from Gujarat from May, 1990:*

1. Surat-Varanasi bi-weekly Express.

2. Extension of Ahmadabad-Rajkot Express to Hapa on 6 days instead of existing 3 days.

3. Ahmadabad-Gwalior Express is being extended upto Gorakhpur.

4. Porbandar-Kanalus Fast Passenger is being extended upto Hapa.

Hydro-Electric Projects

5187. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hydro-electric projects undertaken by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation since its inception;

(b) the annual outlay and expenditure of each plant;

(c) the basis of selecting hydro-electric power projects to be undertaken by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation;

(d) whether any hydro-electric projects from Orissa has been selected for the purpose; and

(e) if so, the present stage thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Information is given in the Statement below.

(b) The hydro-electric projects for execution in the Central Sector are selected with the concurrence of the concerned State Government after taking into account all relevant factors, including feasibility and likely benefits to the concerned region as also technical and financial resources of the State concerned.

(d) and (e). No proposal for taking up any hydro-electric project in the Central Sector has been received from Orissa.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Project and Installed Capacity	State	Project Expenditure upto 31.3.90	Outlay for 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
				(Rs. in crores)
	COMPLETED PROJECTS			
1.	Baira Siul HEP (180 MW)	H.P.	148.34	—
2.	Loktak HEP (105 MW)	Manipur	130.65	—
3.	Salal Stage-I (345 MW)	J & K	575.68	3.00
	PROJECTS UNDER EXECUTION			
4.	Chamera Stage-I (540 MW)	H.P.	933.53	141.04
5.	Tanakpur HEP (120 MW)	U.P.	229.05	50.00
6.	Uri HEP (480 MW)	J & K	326.00	250.00
7.	Dulhasti HEP (390 MW)	J & K	253.53	160.00

S.No.	Name of the Project and Installed Capacity	State	Project Expenditure upto 31.3.90	Outlay of 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
				(Rs. in crores)
8.	Salal Stage-II (345 MW)	J & K	24.42	25.00
9.	Koel Karo HEP (710 MW)	Bihar	8.24	1.00

Power Generation in Bihar in Eighth Plan

5188. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps proposed to be taken to augment power generation in Bihar during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): It is tentatively envisaged to add a generating capacity of about 823 MW in Bihar during the Eighth Plan period. In addition, the three thermal power stations at Patratu (620 MW), Barauni (130 MW) and Karbi Gahia (13.5 MW) have been included in the renovation and modernisation programme.

Capacity utilisation in H.M.T. Limited

5189. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the units of the HMT Limited have achieved full capacity utilisation;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve their capacity utilisation;

(c) the number of the companies manufacturing Quartz and electronic watches in the country in public and private sectors and their annual production;

(d) whether there is a scope or export of these watches; and

(e) if so, the incentives proposed to be given to the watch industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Expect for 8 units, all other units of HMT have achieved the production capacity for the financial year 89-90

(b) The reasons for lower capacity utilisation have been late receipt of imported components, disturbed industrial relations, law and order problems, market constraints etc. Steps being taken to improve capacity utilisation are proper planning and coordination regarding imports, improving the order book position and implementing specific marketing strategies.

(c) At present there are more than 30 companies manufacturing quartz and electronic watches. The production figures of all companies, specially those in the small scale sector are not readily available.

(d) and (e). There is a prospect for export of these watches and when specific suggestions are received they can be examined.

Worker of Arakkonam Workshop

5190. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, both temporary and permanent, skilled and unskilled, in the Railway Engineering Workshop at Arakkonam, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the number of unskilled labourers employed in the workshop on temporary basis?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Quality Production of Cement

5191. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the standards laid down by I.S.I. to

maintain the quality and strength of cement produced by the cement factories;

(b) whether Government are aware that many cement factories mix red brick powder with the cement as a result of which the quality and the strength diminishes;

(c) whether cement factories are allowed to produce such mixed cement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Under the Cement (Quality Control) Order, 1962, as amended in the year 1983, the Standard Mark of the Bureau of India Standard (erstwhile ISI) for cement became compulsory w.e.f. 1.7.1983. The Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated 13 Indian Standard for various types of cement, as per details given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). Red brick powder is permitted to be used to the extent of 10.25% in the manufacture of Portland Pozzolana Cement covered under IS: 1489-1976 only, so long as it conforms to the requirements laid down therein and in IS: 1344-1981 calcined clay pozzolana (Second Revision). The strength requirements of Portland Pozzolana Cement are the same are those of Ordinary Portland Cement covered under IS: 269-1976.

There are 73 manufacturers producing Portland Pozzolana cement and have been permitted to manufacture under BIS licence as per IS: 1489.

STATEMENT

List of Indian Standards on different Types of Cement

1. IS: 269-1976 Ordinary and low heat Portland Cement (*Third Revision*)
2. IS: 455-1976 Portland Slag Cement (*Third Revision*)
3. IS: 1489-1976 Portland Pozzolana Cement (*Second Revision*)
4. IS: 3466-1961 Masonry Cement (*First Revision*)
5. IS: 6452-1972 High alumina Cement for Structural Use (with amendment No.1)
6. IS: 6909-1973 Supersulphated Cement
7. IS: 8041-1978 Rapid Hardening Portland Cement (*First Revision*)
8. IS: 8042-1978 White Portland Cement (*First Revision*)
9. IS: 8043-1976 Hydrophobic Portland Cement (*First Revision*)
10. IS: 8112-1976 High Strength Ordinary Portland Cement
11. IS: 8229-1986 Oil-Well Cement
12. IS: 12269-1987 53 Grade Ordinary Portland Cement
13. IS: 12330-1988 Sulphate Resisting Portland Cement.

Power Loss

5192. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of total power loss by way of leakage, theft and transmission in the country in terms of units and value;

(b) the areas in which these losses abound and action to reduced such losses;

(c) whether there is any system of incentives as well as penalties introduced for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The transmission and distribution losses in the country are of the order of about 22%. This includes an element of loss due to technical actors such as due to the heat dissipation in the transmission and distribution system due to flow of current and non technical factors such as metering error, unmetered supply and theft on energy. In a large complicated system such as ours, it is difficult to segregate this loss separately or each element. These losses are spread over the whole transmission and distribution network.

Comprehensive guidelines have been issued to the Power Utilities for reducing the losses. These include interalia, conducting energy audit for identifying the system elements responsible for excessive losses, installing capacitors to improve the voltage profile, preparation of system improvement schemes for strengthening and improvement of their transmission and distribution systems, installing tamperproof meter boxes to check theft of energy and setting up of vigilance squads to detect cases of theft of energy. The theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence under the provisions of Section 39 of Indian Electricity Act, 1910. An Incentive Scheme was introduced by the Government of India with effect from the year 1987 for bringing about reduction in the Transmission and Distribution losses.

Foreign Collaboration

5193. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries for which foreign collaboration/tie-ups have been cleared by Government during 1989;

(b) the main considerations in clearing each of these tie-ups;

(c) whether there has been any deviation in clearing these collaborations from the established policy of Government; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement showing the Industry-wise break-up of approvals granted for foreign collaboration during the year 1989 is given below. Details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a monthly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, as a supplement to its monthly News letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

Government's policy on foreign collaborations is based on national priorities and import of technology is ordinarily permitted in high technology areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture or for enabling indigenous industry to upgrade its existing technology to attain efficiency and competitive strength.

There is an illustrative list of industries where no foreign collaboration, financial or technical is normally considered necessary. Requests for collaboration in these industries are generally not allowed unless these are justified with reference to the technology involved, availability of indigenous technology, potential for export earnings and the like.

There has been no deviation from the guidelines in clearing foreign collaboration proposals.

STATEMENT

List of Industry-wise break-up of Foreign Collaboration cases approved by Government during the year 1989.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Industry*	*No. of cases approved*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Metallurgical Industries	30
2.	Fuels	1
3.	Boilers and Steam Generating Plants	11
4.	Prime Movers (other than Elect.)	2
5.	Electrical Equipment	99
6.	Telecommunication	37
7.	Transportation	30
8.	Industrial Machinery	59
9.	Machine Tools	9
10.	Agriculture Machinery	3
11.	Misc. Machanical and Engg. Industry	26
12.	Commercial, Offices and House Hold Equipment	18
13.	Medical and Surgical Appliances	6
14.	Industrial Instruments	35
15.	Scientific Instruments	5
16.	Mathematical Surveying and Drawing Instruments	2
17.	Fertilizers	4
18.	Chemical (other than Fertilizers)	67
19.	Drug and Pharmaceuticals	12
20.	Textiles (including dyes, printed or otherwise processed)	6

1	*2*	*3*
21.	Paper and Pulp including paper products	7
22.	Food Processing Industries	15
23.	Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati	5
24.	Rubber goods	14
25.	Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers	10
26.	Glass	8
27.	Ceramics	18
28.	Cement and Gypsum Products	3
29.	Timber Products	2
30.	Consultancy	20
31.	Misc Industries	41
	Total	605

Waiting List for LPG Connection in Hyderabad, A.P.

5194. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connection in Hyderabad as on 1 January, 1990, and

(b) the time by which the waiting list is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As on January 1, 1990 there was approximately 39,400 persons on the waiting list for released of LPG connections in Hyderabad.

(b) New LPG connections are released all over the country in a phased manner under the annual programme for enrolments of customers, subject to availability of LPG. It is not possible to fix a time limit to clear the wait list

Clearance to Power Projects of A.P.

5195. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state·

(a) the names of the thermal power stations pending for clearance;

(b) when the projects are likely to be cleared; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The status of Project feasibility reports for setting up new Thermal Power Stations received from the State authorities and the present status of their clearances are contained in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project and Capacity*	*Present status*
1	*2*	*3*
1.	Vijaywada TPS St. III Krishna District. (2x210 MW)	The Project has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) subject to certain conditions and formal clearance is yet to be given by the CEA.
2.	Coast based TPS at Vishakhapatnam (APSEB) (2x500 MW).	These schemes are under examination in the CEA in consultaion with the other appraising agencies and could be considered for techno-economic clearance after the requisite inputs have been tied up and necessary clearances have become available.
3.	Kothagudam TPS St. V District-Kmammam (2x210 MW)	
4.	Ramagundam TPS (Extn.) KARIM NAGAR (2X210 MW)	
5.	Gas based Power Plant at Vijjeswaram, District-West Godawari (3x100 MW).	
6.	Gas based TPS at Kakinada District East Godawari (3x100 MW).	
7.	LSHS/OF based Diesel Power Station near Ranigunta area Chittoor District. (100 MW).	

Allotment of plots in Industrial Estate, Patparganj

5196. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications and the total deposits received by Delhi Administration through Bank Drafts from the applicants in May, 1988 or allotment of plots in industrial estate, Patparganj, Delhi;

(b) whether the said amount was not deposited and all the bank drafts were lying pending for about two years;

(c) if so, the reasons for not depositing the amount in Government treasury and the financial loss suffered by way of interest etc., on this account;

(d) whether the same bank drafts have now been returned to the unsuccessful candidates without any interest, etc.;

(e) if so, the justifications therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to investigate the matter and fix the responsibility for putting heavy loss to public exchequer; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) According to Delhi Administration, 25957 applications were received by the Delhi Administration for allotment of plots in industrial estate, Patparganj Delhi. Earnest money at the rate of Rs. 5000.- per application was received in the form of Bank drafts.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Delhi Administration had decided not to deposit the Bank drafts in order to facilitate easy and quick return of the earnest money of the applicants unsuccessful in the draw.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It was made clear in the advertisement inviting applications that no interest would be paid on any of the deposits.

(f) Since Delhi Administration's decision not to deposit the Bank Drafts was to ensure quick return of money to unsuccessful applicants, there is, therefore, no need to institute any enquiry.

Trivandrum Station

5197. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the development of model railway station, Trivandrum so far;

(b) the amount allotted for 1990-91;

(c) whether the pace of work on this railway station is very slow;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken by Government to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Rs. 65.15 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 148.68 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

Close Circuit T.V. Sets at Railway Stations in Kerala

5198. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the railway stations in Kerala where close circuit T.V. sets have been installed; and

(b) the names of stations where such sets are proposed to be installed during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) None.

(b) Contracts for installations of Close Circuit T.V. System at Trivandrum Central and Ernakulam Junction have been awarded There are proposals for installation of the system at Alwaye, Chengannur, Cochin Harbour Terminus, Ernakulam Town, Kottayam, Quilon and Trichur

Formulations allowed to I.D.P.L.

5199. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is allowed to have 100 per cent formulations of its products; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No. Sir

(b) Under the provisions of during policy all non-MRTP Indian companies, including public sector companies, are required to make available 30% production of bulk drugs to non-associated formulators

Crisis in Leather Industry in W.B.

5200. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leather industry in West Bengal is in a crisis;

(b) whether the leather goods manufacturers particularly in the small scale sector are not getting sufficient quantity of finished leather;

(c) whether most of the finished leather is being exported;

(d) whether the leader industry has represented to Union Government to impose restrictions on the export of leather to save the leather industry; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such crisis.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). All connected aspects of the matter are looked into from time to time.

Licences for Petrochemical Industry

5201. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1116 dated the 20 March, 1990 and state:

(a) the outcome of the review conducted by his Ministry into the execution of various Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences granted by the previous Government for setting up of petrochemical industries, the names of the industrial houses involved, the proposed location of the plants and which of them have not so far taken any concrete action in the matter; and

(b) the planned capacity of the petrochemical industry during the Eighth Plan and how far it is short or in excess of the country's

anticipated needs?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Review of letter of intent and industrial licences granted from time to time for setting up petrochemical industries is a continuous process.

(b) The capacity targets for the petrochemical industry for the Eighth five Year Plan are under review.

Wheel and Axle Plant, Bangalore

5202. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for expansion of the Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore during 1990-91; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Augmentation of capacity of Wheel and Axle Plant at Bangalore has been planned and included in the Works Programme 1989-90 at a cost of Rs. 31.89 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 3.19 crores has been incurred upto March'90. An outlay of Rs. 6 crores has been provided during 1990-91.

Items Produced By Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited

5203. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited with their location; and

(b) the items being produced in these units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals Limited has two units-one at Rasayani (Maharashtra) and the other at Cochin (Kerala) where the following items are being produced:

Rasayani

1. Nitrobenzene
2. Hydrogen
3. Aniline
4. Acetanilide
5. Sulphuric Acid/Oleums
6. Meta Amino Phenol
7. Formaldehyde 37%
8. Nitrotoluenes
9. Dinitrobenzene
10. Chlorobenzenes
11. Nitrochlorobenzenes
12. Resorcinol
13. Meta Nitrochlorobenzene
14. Concentrated Nitric Acid
15. Cyclohexylamine
16. Butene diol
17. Acetic Acid
18. Acetic Anhydride

Cochin:

1. Propylene
2. Phenol
3. Acetone

Manufacture of Fountain Pen

5204. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fountain pen manufacturing units in the country set up with foreign collaboration; and

(b) the extent of foreign collaboration in these units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Government have not approved any foreign collaboration for the manufacture of pens in the recent past.

(b) does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Productivity Allowance to Technical Personnel in Air India

5205. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has paid productivity allowance to Engineers and Executives of its engineering department;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement under which productivity allowance has been paid;

(c) whether it is besides the settlement or wages arrived in November, 1989 with the Air India Engineers Association for the category of Aircraft engineers;

(d) whether Government propose to extend similar productivity allowance to other technical personnel of the Engineering Department; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Management of Air India has signed a settlement on, 6.4.1989, effective 1.4.89 for the payment of qualification pay/productivity allowance with the Air India Aircraft Engineers association. This amount of qualification/productivity pay ranges rom Rs. 300 per month for Assistant Aircraft Engineers to Rs. 2400 per month to Deputy Chief Aircraft Engineers. The allowance is payable to aircraft engineers for handling computers and numerically controlled machines, carrying different calibrations of test gauges and measuring devices, rectification of navigation and communication systems at outstations where avionic engineers are posted, acquiring additional qualifications on B 747-212, B 747-300 (Combi) aircraft and GE CF 6-80 C, engines etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The productivity allowance is paid to the licenced aircraft engineers of the engineering department.

The aircraft engineers are separate class by itself having different job functions and responsibilities. Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 lay down certain rules for the purpose of certification of aircraft. The Central Government, through DGCA grant licences./authorisations and approvals to the persons to act in the capacity of aircraft engineers to sign in connection with repairs, overhaul and maintenance of aircraft. The aircraft engineer has to physically work on the aircraft in performing his duties. Failure to possess the required licence/approval, disqualifies an aircraft

engineer to carry out any certification work on the aircraft. The aircraft engineers, by virtue of their licences issued by DGCA carry out the certification work. In case of technical officers no such responsibilities are attached as they do not and are not required to possess any licence/approval for carrying out their duties in engineering department. As such, payment of productivity allowance/ qualification pay to technical officers does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Free Passes to Freedom Fighters

5206. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who have been provided with free passes by Government for rail travel indicating the duration thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to provide this facility to them for life; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Freedom Fighters and their widows drawing pension from the Central Revenues are issued Complimentary Card Passes for lifetime, subject to renewal every year. About 44,913 passes have been issued to Freedom fighters upto February, 1990, since reintroduction of the scheme on 31.08.1989.

[*English*]

Computerisation at Trivandrum Station

5207. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated in 1990-91 for computerisation of the reservation system in Trivandrum station; and

(b) the details of the computerisation programme proposed to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The total amount allocated in 1990-91 for computerising the reservation system in Trivandrum is Rs. 1.72 crores.

(b) The computerisation will provide facility of on-line reservation at Trivandrum, for all trains handled at Trivandrum Madras and Bangalore.

[*Translation*]

Petrol/Diesel Pumps in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh

5208. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of additional petrol and diesel pumps proposed to be set up in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh to meet the demand during the celebrations of 'Singhasth' Kumbha festival in 1992; and the steps taken in this regard; and

(b) the number of petrol and diesel pumps in each district of Madhya Pradesh and the number among them allotted to SC/ ST communities?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

(b) The information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships in Madhya Pradesh as on 31.3.1990

S. No.	*District*	*Total Allocated*	*No. Allotted to SC/ST*
1	*2*	*3*	*4*
1.	Balaghat	13	1
2.	Bhandara	1	—
3.	Bastar	14	—
4.	Betul	14	3
5.	Bhind	7	—
6.	Bhopal	38	1
7.	Bilaspur	38	3
8.	Chhatarpur	11	—
9.	Chhindwara	14	—
10.	Datia	2	—
11.	Damoh	7	—
12.	Dewas	15	1
13.	Dhar	20	1
14.	Durg	31	—
15.	Guha	16	—
16.	Gwalior	30	—
17.	Hoshangabad	19	—
18.	Indore	70	—
19.	Jabalpur	52	—
20.	Jhabua	9	1

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
21.	Mandla	7	1
22.	Mandsaur	33	—
23.	Morena	14	1
24.	Naipur	13	1
25.	Narsingpur	10	—
26.	Khandwa	19	—
27.	Khargone	15	2
28.	Nimar (West)	2	—
29.	Nimar (East)	3	—
30.	Panna	5	—
31.	Raigarh	15	1
32.	Raipur	37	1
33.	Rajgarh	13	—
34.	Rajnandgaon	15	1
35.	Raisen	18	—
36.	Ratlam	15	—
37.	Rewa	14	—
38.	Sagar	26	—
39.	Satna	24	2
40.	Sehore	12	—
41.	Seoni	9	—
42.	Shahdol	14	—
43.	Shajapur	11	1

1	*2*	*3*	*4*
44	Shivpuri	12	1
45	Sidhi	8	—
46	Sarguja	16	3
47	Tikamgarh	4	—
48	Ujjain	21	—
49	Vidisha	14	2
	Total	840	28

[*English*]

LPG Agencies in Garhwal, UP

5209 SHRI C M NEGI Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state

(a) the number of LPG agencies in Uttar Pradesh as on 31 December, 1989, district-wise,

(b) the steps being taken to allot more LPG agencies in Garhwal Region to overcome the acute shortage of cooking fuel and

(c) the number of agencies to be allotted in Garhwal Region during 1990, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M S GURUPADASWAMY) (a) As on 31st December, 1989, 400 LPG distributorships were in operation in the State of Uttar Pradesh as per district-wise details furnished in the statement below

(b) LPG distributorships have been set up in viable location of major town/urban areas in the Garhwal region LPG facility has also been extended to the smaller markets as extension points by attaching them to the nearest main distributorship

(c) Marketing of LPG in the Garhwal Region except in Dehradun City and Rishikesh has been entrusted to M/s Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam, a U P Government Undertaking The number of distributorships/extension points to be allotted during 1990 has not been finalised

STATEMENT

S No	*Location*	*No of LPG Distributorships*
1	*2*	*3*
1	Agra	17

1	*2*	*3*
2.	Aligarh	10
3.	Allahabad	15
4.	Almora	4
5.	Azamgarh	1
6.	Badaun	2
7.	Balia	1
8.	Banda	2
9.	Barabanki	3
10.	Bareilly	16
11.	Basti	4
12.	Bahraich	2
13.	Bijnore	9
14.	Bulandshahr	9
15.	Chamoli	1
16.	Dehradun	21
17.	Deoria	3
18.	Etah	1
19.	Etawah	4
20.	Faizabad	6
21.	Farukhabad	5
22.	Fatehpur	1
23.	Ferozabad	3
24.	Pauri Garhwal	5

1	*2*	*3*
25.	Tehri Garhwal	1
26.	Ghaziabad	22
27.	Ghazipur	1
28.	Gorakhpur	9
29.	Hamirpur	3
30.	Hardwar	7
31.	Jalaun	3
32.	Jaunpur	2
33.	Jhansi	10
34.	Kanpur	32
35.	Lakhimpur Kheri	3
36.	Lalitpur	1
37.	Lucknow	34
38.	Mathura	7
39.	Maunath Bhanjan	1
40.	Meerut	22
41.	Mirzapur	1
42.	Muradabad	10
43.	Muzaffarnager	8
44.	Nainital	12
45.	Pithoragarh	4
46.	Pratapgarh	2
47.	Rai Bareilly	3

1	*2*	*3*
48.	Rampur	4
49.	Shaharanpur	10
50.	Shahjahanpur	4
51	Sitapur	3
52	Son Bhadra	7
53	Sultanpur	4
54	Unnao	3
55	Uttarkashi	1
56	Varanasi	14
57	Gonda	3
58	Hardoi	1
59	Mainpuri	2
60	Pilibhit	1
	Total	400

'Urja Grams' in Hilly Areas of Uttar Pradesh

5210 SHRI C M NEGI Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any Urjagrams, have been set up in the hilly area of Uttar Pradesh,

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of places where these are proposed to be set up during 1990 and 1991, and

(c) if not, the steps taken to set up Urjagrams in the Garhwal Region of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following urjagrams have so far been established in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh

	Village	*District*
1	Mazrabidi	Naintal
2.	Shivlalpur	Naintal
3.	Mahua Dabra	Naintal
4.	Pantwari	Tehri Garhwal
5.	Tuntuwala	Dehrudun

Urjagram projects in the following villages of the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh are proposed to be set up during 1990-91

	Village	*District*
1	Kandoi Bharam	Dehradun
2.	Nalibari	Paun Garhwal
3	Sirsoda	Almora
4	San	Chamoli

(c) Does not arise

Setting up of sub-centres of Central Tool Room in Orissa

5211 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI **Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:**

(a) whether Government had a proposal to set up some sub-centres of Central Tool Room in Orissa,

(b) whether the location was identified for such sub-centres,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the steps taken to set up those sub-centres in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir, a proposal for setting up of a Sub Centre of Central Tool Room and Training Centre was considered by Government of India earlier Now a fresh proposal to set up a full fledged tool room at Bhubaneshwar is in hand of Government of India

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir Chandaka Sector 'B has been identified for the setting up of tool room provisionally

(d) The clearance from various Government agencies and registration of the Centre as Government of India Society is in hand

Express Train Between Delhi and Berhampur

5212 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI. **Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state**

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a fast Express between Delhi and Berhampur in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether the new train would be introduced during 1990-91; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New Billing System of DESU

5213. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new billing system of DESU is causing great hardships to the consumers;

(b) whether DESU has adopted the new system with the approval of his Ministry and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the justification for charging the excessive billing based on national consumption; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the new billing system adopted by the DESU in view of the difficulties faced by the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) According to Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the new three monthly electricity billing system introduced in January, 1990 is not likely to cause any hardship to the consumers.

(b) The new billing system adopted by DESU is based on the recommendations of the Department of Administration Reforms and Public Grievances. Approval of the Ministry of Energy (Department of Power) is not required in such matters.

(c) According to DESU, since the first monthly bill will be based on actual meter reading and the next two bills on the basis of the average monthly consumption, subject to adjustment in the subsequent monthly bills on the basis of actual meter reading, it does not involve any excessive charging from the consumers.

(d) In the new billing system, the consumers would know in advance the amount of electricity bill to be paid and the delay in the issue of bills by DESU will be avoided. However, the system could be reviewed/ modified based on the experience gained and the reaction of the consumer.

Caprolactum project in States

5214. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have received proposals from different State Governments to set up Caprolactum projects in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such proposal has come from Orissa; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to clear that proposals?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). No proposals from State Governments to set up Caprolactum Projects are pending at present.

(c) and (d). A proposal was received

from M/s Industrial Promotion and Investment Corporation of Orissa Limited. (IPICOL) to set up a Caprolactum Project and after considering the techno-economic aspects of the proposal, a Letter of Intent has been granted to M/s IPICOL in June , 1989 for setting up of an 1,00,000 TPA of Caprolactum project at Rourkela, District Sundernagar in the State of Orissa.

Setting up of Glass and Ceramics Industrial Complex

5215. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Glass and Ceramics Industrial Complex at Jharsuguda in Sambalpur district, Orissa: and

(b) if, so, the details of Central assistance provided to the Orissa Government for the establishment of the Complex?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The State Government of Orissa have informed that there is a proposal to establish a Glass and Ceramics Complex at Jharsuguda in district Sambalpur, Orissa.

(b) No Central assistance has been sought for this purpose.

Special Trains to Places of Tourist Interest

5216. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce special trains to places of tourist interest; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Location policy Governing Delicensing Scheme

5217. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to amend the locations policy governing the delicensing scheme or setting up industrial units; and

(b) if so, the rationale behind this change in the location policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The industrial licensing policy including locational policy is presently being reviewed with a view to simplifying procedures and cutting delays.

Request for Daily Air Services to Gulf Countries.

5218. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requests from Indians working in the Gulf countries for daily air services;

(b) if so, the names of the Gulf countries to which such services have been demanded; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have not received any requests from Indian working in Gulf countries or daily air services. At present, Air India is operating 59

services per week (an average of more than 8 flights per day) between India and the Gulf which is sufficient to cater to the needs of India-Gulf passengers.

Unauthorised collection from ticketless travellers

5219. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of youths with some railway symbol market cloth band on their arms and some identity card in their pockets are harassing the commuters and collecting money from the ticketless passengers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Volunteers engaged by the Railways only assist the ticket checking staff in apprehending the ticketless travellers on trains. They are not authorised to collect any Railway dues from them. Action is taken against these volunteers as and when complaints are received against them.

Supply of Kerosene to Kerala

5220. PROF. P.J.KURIEN:
SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present supply of kerosene to Kerala is sufficient;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to augment the supply;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The kerosene requirements of State and UTs including Kerala are assessed by allowing a suitable growth rate over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, and allocation are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, adhoc releases are also given to meet situations like flood, drought, shortage of LPG etc.

The total allocation of Kerosene to Kerala was 2,27,246 tonnes in 1987, 2,38,642 tonnes in 1988 and 2,51,255 tonnes in 1989. The allocation for the summer Block from March, 1990 to June, 1990 has been made at the rate of 20,229 tonnes per months.

The allocation of kerosene to Kerala, in accordance with the existing policy, is considered adequate.

Assistance to Agro-based Paper Mills

5221. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Agro Paper Mills Association has urged Government to provide adequate policy support to agro-based paper mills with a view to meet the growing paper requirements;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the proposal made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have been receiving representations from various Paper Industry Associations, including In-

dian Agro-Paper Mills Association, suggesting various measures for the growth of Paper Industry. These suggestions are kept in view by the Government, while formulating policies for resolving problems being faced by the Paper Industry, from time to time. Some of the specific measures undertaken for the promotion of agro-based paper industry are as follows:-

(i) Large/medium/small paper mills using agro-residue and other non-conventional raw materials at least upto 50% are charged excise duty at concessional rates;

(ii) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse, raw jute and mesta is exempt from excise duty;

(iii) The Paper and Paper Board Industry, based on agricultural residue has been brought under the scheme of minimum Economic Capacity, which has been fixed at 33,000 TPA.

[*Translation*]

Overbridge at Mansi station

5222. SHRI RAM SHARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a bridge, for the safety of the people, over the platform of Mansi railway station in Khagaria district where a number of people are killed every year in train accidents;

(b) if so, by what time the construction of the bridge is likely to start; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. There have been no cases of people being run over at this Station in the recent past.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]

Overbridge at Cherianad (Kerala)

5223. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for the construction of an overbridge at Cherianad in the Alleppy district of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Railway can take action in the matter only after the State Government/Local Authority sponsors firm proposal for the facility duly consenting to bear the cost as per rules.

Superfast Train between Kashmir and Kanyakumari

5224. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations for introducing a Super fast train between Kashmir and Kanyakumari; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently not found feasible. However, a weekly train is being introduced between Jammu Tawi and Mangalore/

Tiruchchirappalli in May, 1990 Time Table.

[*Translation*]

Survey for Rail Network in Backward Areas

5225. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted for the development of railways in backward areas;

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Railway Claims Tribunal

5226. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway claims tribunal has started functioning;

(b) if so, the number of judicial members in this tribunal and the number of members belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) whether it is proposed to appoint more judicial members belonging to SCs/STs; and

(d) if so, the number of such members likely to be appointed and when?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are 18 Judicial Members, of which 16 have so far joined. None of the Judicial Members belongs to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

(c) At present, there is no such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Production target of Coal India Ltd.

5227. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Coal India Ltd. for coal production by 1994-95;

(b) whether the Coal India Ltd. has chalked out any plan therefor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including estimated investment involved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). The Eighth five Year Plan for the development of coal industry is yet to be finalised.

Porters at Railway Stations in Delhi

5228. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porter badges vacant at present, at Nizamuddin, New Delhi and Delhi (Junction) Railway stations due to death or giving up of jobs by the licensed porters;

(b) the number of pending cases where transfer of such badges have been requested,

since when these are pending and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is imperative to hold an enquiry before transferring these badges; and

(d) if so, the time by which these cases will be disposed of after comleting necessary enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Four at New Delhi and one at Delhi Railway Station.

(b) 138 and 134 requests for transfer of badges are pending at New Delhi and Delhi Railway Stations since July, 1989 and March, 1989 onwards respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Disposal of cases depends upon the requisite verification of the genuineness of the affidavits, screening of the transferees and completion of formalities after screening and, therefore, the time taken varies from case to case.

[*Translation*]

Trains Cancelled in Bhavnagar Division

5229. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains cancelled in Bhavnagar Division of Western Railway;

(b) the reasons for cancelling these trains;

(c) whether Government propose to reintroduce these trains; and

(d) if so, the time by which these trains would be reintroduced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Two (one fully and one partially) trains were cancelled in Bhavnagar Division during 1989.

(b) To create capacity for running of Ahmadabad-Bhavnagar intercity Shetrunji Express introduced from 1.05.1989 as also due to poor petronisation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Restoration of Ahmedabad-Botad Local Train

5230. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ahmedabad-Botad local train is proposed to be restored;

(b) i so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for cancelling this train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) To create capacity or Ahmadabad-Bhavnagar intercity Shetrunji Express introduced from 01.05.1989 as also due to poor patronisation.

[*English*]

Recommendations of Ramdas Committee

5231. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the specific recommendations of Expert Panel Committee (Ramdas Committee) for the preparedness of Indian Airlines for safe operation of A-320 aircraft; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The interim report of the Committee is under examination.

Export of Maruti Cars

5232. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited has achieved a major breakthrough in its export programme during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the number of cars exported, country-wise and foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(c) the target fixed for production and export of vehicles during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). During 1989-90 Maruti Udyog Limited was able to secure acceptance of its vehicles in the sophisticated markets of France and Australia, and over 5,000 vehicles were exported. A statement indicating the number of vehicles exported country-wise during 1989-90 is given below. The foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 24.84 crores was earned from the export of vehicles during 1989-90.

(c) The targets of production and export of vehicles for 1990-91 have been fixed as 1.21,000 and 10,000 vehicles respectively.

STATEMENT

	Country	Model			Total
		Car	Omni	Gypsy	
1		2	3	4	5
1.	FRANCE	2832	—	—	2832
2.	HUNGARY	830	—	—	830
3.	MALTA	129	89	177	395
4.	W. AFRICA	—	—	204	204
5.	AUSTRALIA	—	—	180	180
6.	TANZANIA	—	—	78	78
7.	SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS	—	—	71	71
8.	BANGLADESH	104	25	57	186
9.	DEEMED EXPORTS	3	14	36	53

	Country	Model			Total
		Car	Omni	Gypsy	
	1	2	3	4	5
10.	BHUTAN	51	79	91	221
11.	OTHER COUNTRIES	65	15	92	172
	TOTAL	4014	222	986	5222

Losses in South-Eastern Coalfields Limited

5233. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South-Eastern Coalfields Limited has been running into losses;

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered and the reasons therefor;

(c) the other coal producing companies which are making losses; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to help them to stand on their own feet?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Coal India with the approval of the Government is determining retention prices for coal produced in each of the subsidiary companies. These retention prices are higher or lower than the administered prices of coal notified by the Government under the Colliery Control Order. Subsidiary Companies whose retention price is lower than the administered price contribute to the Coal Price Regulation Account (CPRA) operated by Coal India and Companies whose retention price is higher receive from the CPRA. South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., in the year 1988-89, made a profit of Rs. 159.82 crores on the basis of their sales at the administered prices, they contributed Rs. 207.38 crores towards the coal price regulation account as their retention price was lower than the administered price. Thus for the year 1988-89 their annual audited account indicated a loss of Rs. 47.56 crores.

(c) The profit and loss figures of the coal companies for the year 1988-89 before and after operation of the CPRA Scheme is given below:-

(Rs. in Crores)

	Before CPRA	*After CPRA*
ECL	(-) 129.58	(+) 33.75
BCCL	(-) 256.25	(-) 5.19
CCL	(-) 55.57	(+) 6.41
NCL	(+) 169.14	(+) 3.57
WCL	(+) 44.65	(-) 15.93
CIL/NEC	(+) 5.49	(-) 0.73
SECL	(+) 159.82	(-) 47.56
CMPDIL	(+) 2.42	(+) 2.42
Total	(-) 59.88	(-) 23.26

(d) Steps taken by the Government to reduce the losses, inter-alia, include

(i) revision of coal prices effective from January, 1989;

(ii) setting targets and assisting Coal India Limited to implement plans for opening new mines, upgrading technology and improving efficiency;

(iii) helping Coal India Limited to overcome constraints in availability of equipment and essential inputs to achieve better production;

(iv) more delegation of powers to Coal India Limited through the instrument of a Memorandum of Understanding.

Railway Lines in Backward Areas

5234. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to lay new railway lines in backward areas during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Following on-going new line projects in backward areas would be continued during 8th Plan period:-

			Line (Km.) in state	*Total cost of project (in crores)*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Part of Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	11	13
		Telapur-Patancherru	5	11
2.	Assam	Jogighopa-Guwahati	142	388
3.	Bihar	Part of Chhitauni-Bagha	14	129
4.	Goa	Part of Roha-Mangalore	125	916
5.	Gujarat	Part of Godhra-Dahod-Indore-Maksi-Dewas	100	297
		Kapadvanj-Modassa	60	30
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nangal Dam-Talwara	62	100
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu-Udhampur	56	112
8.	Karnataka	Chitradurg-Rayadurg	100	33
		Mangalore-Udipi	69	53

			Line (Km.) in state	*Total cost of project (in crores)*
		Part of Roha-Mangalore	228	916
9.	Kerala	Alleppey-Kayankulam	43	39
		Trichur-Guruvayur	24	17
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Part of Guna-Etawah	322	248
		Satna-Rewa	50	30
		Part of Godhra-Dahod-Indore-Maksi-Dewas	216	297
11.	Maharashtra	Part of Adilabad-Pimpalkutti	10	13
		Part of Roha-Mangalore	415	916
12.	Mizoram	Lalabazar-Bhairabi	18	39
13.	Nagaland	Amguri-Tuli	15	9
14.	Orissa	Koraput-Rayagada	164	322

			Line (Km.) in state	Total cost of project (in crores)
		Talchar-Sambalpur	172	100
15.	Punjab	Beas-Goindwal	27	21
16.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh-Neemuch	58	160
		Part of Mathura-Alwar	90	69
17.	Tamil Nadu	Karur-Dndigul-Madurai-Maniyachi-Tutıcorn	328	136
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Part of Chhıtauni-Bagha	14	129
		Part of Mathura-Alwar	30	69
		Part of Guna-Etawah	26	248
		Rampur-New Haldwani	84	56
19.	West Bengal	Tamluk-Digha	87	74
		Eklakhi-Balurghat	91	47

Night Landing Facilities at Aurangabad Airport

5235. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to start night landing facility at Aurangabad airport;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) whether there is any plan for the expansion of this airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The night landing facilities, such as, High Intensity Runway Lighting, Precision Approach Path Indicator and Taxiway Lights are available at Aurangabad airport. The provision of Obstruction Lights on the hill tops, is in progress and is expected to be completed by the 30th June, 1990.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to extend the runway to 9000' from the present 6000' to make it fit for Airbus-300 operations.

[*Translation*]

Cases of thefts at Wagon Workshop, Kota

5236. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been incidents of thefts of iron goods at Railway Wagon Workshop, Kota (Western Railway);

(b) if so, the number of theft cases registered during the last three years alongwith the names and value of items stolen; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. During the last three years, the number of cases registered for the thefts of iron goods and the value of Property stolen at Wagon Workshop, Kota are as under:-

Years	*No. of cases registered*	*value of property stolen*
1987 - 88	11	Rs. 29101/-
1988 - 89	9	Rs. 1275/-
1989 - 90	17	Rs. 7870/-

The items generally stolen are Released steel parts of wagons consisting of steel spring, coupling, Brake-blocks and Fan etc.

(c) All 62 persons found involved in these crimes were arrested and out of them, prosecution has been launched against 55. Enquiries are pending against 5 persons. Departmental action is being taken against 2 persons, who are Railway employees.

Thefts on Delhi-Bombay Trains

5237. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of theft cases registered during the last three years in goods trains on Delhi-Bombay route of Western Railway;

(b) the number of claims filed against Railways and since when these cases are pending;

(c) the number of cases decided, if any, and the individuals to whom the compensation has been paid and the amount thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such thefts and the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) The number of theft cases registered during the last three years in goods trains on Delhi-Bombay route of Western Railway is as under:-

Years	*No. of cases registered*
1987 - 88	116
1988 - 89	82
1989 - 90	88

(b) Statistics of claims preferred on the Railways as a result of thefts on trains is not maintained.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following preventive measures are being taken to check the incidents of thefts over this route:-

1. Close co-ordination between the RPF, the GRP and the local Police is maintained at various levels to deal with criminals and receivers of stolen property.
2. Intensive beat patrolling in the yards and other vulnerable areas/sections.
3. Deployment of crime intelligence staff and organising raids on receivers of stolen Railway property.
4. Escorting of trains carrying valuable consignments as far as possible.
5. Deployment of Dog squads and patrolling in vulnerable yards and areas.

The crime situation as regards theft from the goods trains on this route is concerned, is quite under control due to proper & effective, implementation of these measures.

Ticket Windows at Railway Stations on Kota-Chittor Line

5238. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of basic passenger amenities including ticket windows at some stations on newly constructed Kota-Chittor railway line;

(b) if so, the names of such stations; and

(c) the arrangements being made to provide these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). Before opening of Kota - Chittaurgarh line to traffic in October, 1989, minimum facilities including the booking windows required to handle the anticipated level of traffic had been provided at 17 stations on this line. Works of providing platform shelter and surfacing at Jalindri, Upramal, Shyampura, Mohanpura, Singalishyam, Jodhpuria, Tamban Vatinagar Stations are in progress and expected to be completed shortly.

Hospital in Kishanganj Railway Colony

5239. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only a small railway dispensary in the Kishanganj railway colony;

(b) the sanctioned posts of doctors and the number of doctors actually working there;

(c) whether in the absence of a driver, serious patients are not able to utilise the facility of ambulance provided at the dispensary;

(d) whether any representations have been received for setting up a railway hospital at this place; and

(e) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir. It apparently refers to the Railway Colony Kishanganj at Delhi which has the biggest Health Unit in Indian Railways.

(b) The number of sanctioned posts of doctors at Delhi Kishanganj is 7 (including one for family welfare) against which 5 doctors are working. There is general shortage of Doctors on Indian Railways in general & Northern Railway in particular.

(c) No, Sir. There are two ambulance drivers. Besides the services of ambulances from Divisional Hospital, S. P. Mukherjee Marg, Delhi as well as Central Hospital, Basant Lane, New Delhi are also available if required for emergencies.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Two well-equipped Railway Hospitals are 3 & 6 Kms. respectively from Delhi Kishanganj. Ambulances and observation beds facilities are also available. This is considered as adequate in the existing circumstances.

Finished Goods Inventory of IDPL

5240. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the finished goods inventory of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in 1989-90 and how it compares with that of the preceding four years;

(b) whether there is an increase and if so, how much;

(c) the reasons therefor and from where this increase in finished goods inventory has been financed; and

(d) the details of the cost of financing?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). the value of finished goods inventory of IDPL as on 28.2.1990 and as on the closing dates of 1985 - 86, 1986 - 87, 1987 - 88 and 1988 - 89 is as under:-

	(Rs. in Crores)
28.02.1990	55.53
31.03.1986	21.60
31.03.1987	11.02
31.03.1988	26.64
31.03.1989	44.40

The inventories of formulations during 1989 - 90 have been built up in anticipation of receipt of Government orders from Institutions who release the purchase orders in March, 1990 only. Inventories of certain drugs have also gone up since the demand was not commensurate with the production.

(c) and (d). The increase in the inventories was financed by borrowing working capital from the Commercial Banks at the interest rate of 16.5%.

[*English*]

Execution of Dulhasti Hydel Power Project

5241. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 13 March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 131 regarding Dulhasti Hydel Power Project and state:

(a) The date by which the project is likely to be completed;

(b) the cost at which the contract has been awarded and to whom;

(c) whether any probe has been ordered to investigate the reasons for not adhering to the laid down normal procedures; and

(d) if so, the details of the progress made in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (c). Contract for turn-key execution of Dulhasti Hydro-electric Project has been awarded to a French Consortium led by M/s CGEE Alsthom (now CEGELEC) at the basic price of Rs. 823.89 crores, at the exchange rate on 24.10.1988, excluding contingencies and escalations. As per the contract, the project is scheduled to be completed in 57 months from the effective date of contract which is 11.10.1989. In awarding the contract, the proper procedure was followed and all relevant factors were considered.

[*Translation*]

Closed mills in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan

5242. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed mills in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan;

(b) the reasons for which these mills have been closed; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government so far to start these mills?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b). As per the information received from the Ministry of Labour, a statement giving the number of units closed

in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan and the reasons of their closure is given below:-

(c) Central and the State Governments have taken a series of steps to provide reliefs and concessional financial assistance through appropriate rehabilitation packages drawn up by the banks and financial institutions for restarting these units.

STATEMENT

No. of units closed due to causes indicated in Bihar, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during 1988-89

	Causes	1988 (P)			1989 (P)		
		Bihar	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	Bihar	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Financial Stringency	—	1	12	—	—	1
2.	Shortage of raw materials	—	—	1	—	—	—
3.	Shortage of Power	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Break down of Machinery	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Lack of demand for products	—	1	—	—	—	—
6.	Others	1	—	1	—	—	2
7.	Causes not known	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Total :	1	2	14	—	—	5

(P) : Provisional

[*English*]

Targets of Production and Distribution of LPG

5243. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the target and actual production of LPG during 1989;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any; and

(c) the targets set for production and distribution of liquified petroleum gas for 1990?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). The actual production of LPG during 1989 was 19,17,000 tonnes as against a target of 17,77,000 tonnes.

(c) The targets of production and distribution (inclusive of imports) of LPG for 1990 is 19,30,000 tonnes and 23,22,000 tonnes respectively.

[*Translation*]

New Power Projects in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

5244. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether electricity has not been provided so far for domestic and agricultural purposes in a number of villages in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) the names of on going power projects in these States;

(c) the names of power projects for which Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments have submitted proposals and requested Union Government to give their clearance; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) As per available information the number of villages electrified and pumpsets energised in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar upto February, 1990 are given below:-

Name of State	*Total No. of villages (1981 census)*	*Number of villages electrified*	*No. of pumpsets energised*
Uttar Pradesh	112566	79499	631292
Bihar	67546	45714	248972

(b) A statement - I indicating the ongoing power generation projects in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar as per the information supplied by the Central Electricity Authority is given below.

(c) and (d). Based on the information supplied by the Central Electricity Authority a statement - II indicating the names of power projects for which Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments have submitted proposals and their present status is given below:-

STATEMENT - I

Statement showing the list of ongoing power projects in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*
1	*2*
UTTAR PRADESH	
	Thermal Projects
1.	Anpara 'B'
2.	Tanda
3.	Feroz Gandhi T.P.S at Unchahar
4.	NCR TPP at Dadri
5.	Auraiya Combined Cycle
6.	Dadri Gas Based Combined Cycle
	Hydel Projects
7.	Tanakpur
8.	Tehri St - I
9.	Lakhwar Vyasi
10.	Srinagar
11.	Khara @
12.	Maneri Bhali - II
13.	Vishnu Prayag
14.	Sobla
15.	Rajghat @@
BIHAR	
	Thermal Projects
1.	Tenughat St - I
2.	Tenughat St - II
3.	Kahalgaon STPP
4.	Bokaro 'B' Extn.
	Hydel Projects
5.	Koel Karo
6.	Eastern Gandak Canal
7.	Sone Western Canal
8.	Sone Eastern Canal
9.	Chandil
10.	North Koel

@ Yet to be sanctioning by the Planning Commission.

@@ Includes 50% share of Madhya Pradesh.

STATEMENT - II

Statement Indicating names of the Power Projects submitted by the Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments

The schemes which are under Examination in CEA

UTTAR PRADESH

Thermal Projects

1. Belthera Road TPP

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*
1	*2*
2.	Jagdishpur gas based CCGT Power Project
BIHAR	
	Thermal Projects
3.	Muzzaffarpur TPS St. II
4.	Patratu TPS Extn. STV. Phase - I
BIHAR	
	Hydel Projects
1.	Kanhar PSS
	The Project Reports received in CEA but not being pursued in CEA/returned to respective SEB
UTTAR PRADESH	
	Thermal Projects
1.	Parichha TPS St. II
2.	Dohrighat TPS
3.	An-para 'C'
4.	Jawaharpur TPS
5.	Narora TPS
6.	Rosa TPS
7.	Pratabpur TPS
8.	Kosi Gas Turbine
9.	Auraiya C.T.
10.	Gas based combined Cycle G.T. at Dadri
BIHAR	
	Thermal Projects
11.	Cologong TPS
12.	Ray TPS
13.	HSD based comb. cycle Power Stations at Patra, Ranchi and Darbhanga
14.	Patra TPS
15.	Barun TPS St. I
16.	Chandil TPS St. I
17.	Patna Gas Turbines
18.	Barauni Gas Turbines
UTTAR PRADESH	
	Hydel Projects
1.	Kata Pathar
2.	Pala Maneri
3.	Bhira
4.	Lakhwar Vyasi'
5.	Kotlibhel
6.	Panchnad
7.	Kishau MPP

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*
1	*2*
8.	Tapovan Vishnugarh
9.	Vihnu Prayag
10.	Loharinagpal
11.	Bowala Nand Prayag
12.	Tiuni Plasu
BIHAR	
13.	Sankh St. II
14.	Kadhwan M.P.P.
15.	Tribeni Link Canal

List of the Schemes cleared by CEA awaiting Planning Commission Sanction

UTTAR PRADESH

Hydel Projects

Sl. No.	*Name of the Project*
1	*2*
1.	Dhauliganga - I @@
2.	Tehri St. II PSS
3.	Koteshwar Dam
4.	Lohari Nagpala $
5.	Pala Maneri $$
6.	Khara *
7.	Babail
8.	Belka
9.	Rajghat **

@@ The scheme was given approval in principle. Formal approval of CEA would be given after compliance with the statutory requirement under Section 29(2) of E.S. Act 1948.

$ Revised project report (4 x 130 MW) capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 372.60 crores has been prepared by projectauthorities. Schemes has been rejected from environmental angle.

$$ Revised project report (4 x 100 MW) capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 383 crores received in Jan'87. Scheme rejected from environmental angle.

* Ongoing scheme, yet to be sanctioned

** Includes 50% share of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

Action Against Laxmichand Bhagaji Limited

5245. SHRI G. K. SHEKHADA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Laxmichand Bhagaji Limited, a nonfinancial company has defrauded a large number of small depositors in various states;

(b) in so, whether any action has been initiated against the company under the Companies Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) when the depositors' money is likely to be paid back?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) The Government has received a number of complaints from the depositors against M/s. Laxmichand Bhagaji Limited, a non-banking financial company, alleging non-refund of their deposits.

(b) to (d). Non-banking financial companies are exempted from the operation of the provisions of Section 58A of the Companies Act, 1956 in terms of sub-section (7) thereof. Acceptance of deposits by such financial companies is government by the Non-Banking Financial Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977 and the Miscellaneous Non-Banking Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 1977. In so ar as action under the Companies Act, 1956 is concerned, the Registrar of companies, Maharashtra, has filed a petition for winding up of the company before the Hon. High Court at Bombay under Section 433/439 of the Act. Hon. High Court has been pleased to admit the petition and has ordered the appointment o the Official Liquidator as the Provisional Liquidator of the company *vide* Order dated 5.4.1990. The liquidation proceedings of the company will be initiated by the Official Liquidator subject to the directions of the Hon. High Court. The Registrar of Companies has also filed prosecutions under Sections 162,210 and 220 of the Companies Act, 1956 against the company and its Directors or defaults regarding non-filing of balance-sheets for the years ending 30-6-1987 and 30-6-1988 and the relative annual returns and the said cases are pending before the Court.

[Translation]

Overbridge and other Passenger Amenities at Telon Railway Station

5246. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide an overbridge at Telon railway station, a densely populated area of Komalanchal and where thermal power station, colliery and coal-washery are located on the other side of the line;

(b) whether other facilities such as waiting room, platforms, tea-stall and bookstall etc. are also proposed to be provided there:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Various amenities are provided at stations as per norms based on the volume of traffic dealt with. Amenities provided at Telon Railway station are considered adequate for the present level of traffic dealt with.

Setting up of unit of National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited at Giridih, Bihar

5247. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited and their annual production; and

(b) whether it is proposed to set up a bicycle unit at Dhanvar or Jamua in Giridih

district which is a backward area of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited have two units and as per provisional figures, their production during 1989-90 was 42,491 cycles.

(b) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Allotment of Berths at Varanasi and Mughalsarai Stations

5248. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that instead of following the waiting lists, berths are allotted at random at Varanasi and Mughalsarai railway stations which have over ten minutes halts for important trains; and

(b) if so, the action initiated to curb this practice?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Some complaints have come to notice.

(b) with a view to ensure that berths/seats are allotted strictly on the basis of priority, checks are conducted from time to time. Violation if any, on the part of the staff is viewed seriously and defaulting staff punished suitably.

[*Translation*]

Compensation for Victims of Accident in Daya Basti, Delhi

5249. SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some innocent children of J.J. colony died on 21st March, 1990 due to caving in of earth at Daya Basti Railway Track near Jakhira flyover while an express train was passing from there;

(b) if so, whether the said accident occurred due to negligence of Railway Department; and

(c) whether any compensation is proposed to be paid to the families of the deceased children?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) On 21.3.90, near Dayabasti railway station, about 50 yards away from the railway track, 5 children, residents of nearby jhuggies, who were unauthorisedly digging the earth for taking it or domestic purposes died due to caving in of earth. At that time, a train was passing.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of cement plants in Punjab

5250. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up any cement plant in Punjab during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (c). Cement Corporation of India, an undertaking of the Government of India, have undertaken to set up a cement grinding plant of 5.00 lakh tonnes per annum capacity at Bhatinda in the Punjab State. But due to non-availability of environ-

mental clearance, setting up of this project is being reviewed/studied considering alternative locations.

Setting up of news print/paper mills in Punjab

5251. SHRI S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up some news-print and superior quality paper mills in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is proposed to make use of wheat-husk, rice-shall and eucalyptus trees in the manufacture of paper;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether some proposals from Punjab Government are under consideration is this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Central Government have no plans to set up newsprint and paper mills in Punjab.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) and (f) (i) The Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. applied for grant of a letter of intent for manufacture of 33, 000 TPA of High quality writing and printing paper, including reprographic and computer paper, in District Hoshiarpur (Punjab). This application has been rejected by the Government and the Corporation has submitted a representation against the rejection of the application.

(ii) M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. have recently applied for grant of a letter of intent for grant of a letter of intent for the establishment of a new undertaking in district Patiala (Punjab) for the manufacture of 40,000 TPA of sugar and 15,000 TPA of paper.

[*English*]

Fair Price for Caprolactum for Nylon spinners

5252. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to fix a fair price for caprolactum for the nylon spinners; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) and (b). There is no statutory price control on caprolactum.

[*Translation*]

Beas-Sutlej Link Project

5253. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work on the Beas-Sutlej Link Project has been completed by the Himachal Pradesh Government with Central assistance;

(b) whether silt ejectors have been installed under the Project at Baggi and Ghangal in the Mandi district;

(c) if so, whether fertile land of the poor farmers in being destroyed by silt thrown by these slit ejectors; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to save the poor farmers' land from getting destroyed through siltation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Beas-Sutlej Link Project has been completed by the Beas Construction Board.

(b) Silt ejector has been installed on the Project at Baggi.

(c) No fertile land is being destroyed by silt thrown by the silt ejector at Baggi. However, some damage was caused by erosion in the initial stages.

(d) Remedial steps like stone pitching for protection of embankments, placing of wired stone crates, construction of foot bridges etc. have been taken up.

Rehabilitation of Pong Dam Custees

5254. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pong Dam oustees;

(b) the details of land earmarked for allotment among the displaced persons in Rajasthan canal areas of Rajasthan to rehabilitate the Pong dam custees and the area of land actually allotteed to them;

(c) the number of displaced persons rehabilitated in this area so far; and

(d) the steps being taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 16100.

(b) An area of 2.25 lac acres was earmarked for allotment to the displaced persons in Rajasthan Canal area to rehabilitate the Pong Dam Oustees. Of this, 1.18 lac acres is located in Ganganagar and Bikaner districts and 1.07 lac acres is located in Jaiselmer district.

80,000 acres approximately has been actually allotted to them.

(c) 5132.

(d) The Union Government has initially constituted a Committee of Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan under the Chairmanship of Union Minister for Irrigation and Power to deal with the problem of rehabilitation of Pong Dam Oustees. Various meeting were held during the period 1968-72 and the Rajasthan Colonisation rules, 1972 were framed. With the intervention of the Central Government a Memorandum of Under standing was reached between the Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan on 13th September, 1981 to consider the applications of the oustees which were earlier cancelled for their not taking possession in time and non-payment of instalments on due dates etc. and also to give a chance to others who could not apply earlier. A Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary, Ministry of Energy, has been constituted to monitor and review the progress of rehabilitation of the Pong Dam Oustees. The last meeting of this Committee was held on 11th April, 1990.

[*Translation*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Aggarwal, Please sit down. I shall call you too. All of you, please sit down

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, horrible fire broke out at several places. If it was merely a coincidence, it was indeed very serious and pathetic one. On account of a train accident in Bihar, deaths as a result of consumption of poisonous food in Uttar Pradesh and occurrence of fire at four places in Delhi, yesterday could be termed as a "Black Monday".

Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday fire broke out in Vigyan Bhavan and also at Sadar Bazar. Both these mishaps were major fires and apart from these incidents, fire broke out at Rajouri Garden Exchange and further 500 Jhuggis were destroyed as a result of the fire which broke out at Adarsh Nagar. Mr. Speaker, Sir, fire at the said places could not be extinguished till today. Mr. Speaker, Sir all important international and national seminars are held in Vigyan Bhavan and fire officers had warned two years ago that as there is bituman on the roof, it is dangerous. If the false ceiling catches fire, it would create an exceedingly dangerous situation. But no attention was ever paid to it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, similarly in this place..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. What has made you stand?

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: At Sadar Bazar fire broke out at 7 P.M. in the evening and in Vigyan Bhavan too fire broke out in the evening. Mr. speaker, Sir, the arrival of the fire tenders and fire brigades to Sadar Bazar was delayed, because most of the fire tenders were engaged in extinguishing fire at Vigyan Bhavan at that time. As result of this delay 300 - 400 shops were destroyed at Sadar Bazar. I earnestly request the Government to pay attention towards rehabilitation of the victims without any delay. The Government should sanction loans in favour of the shopkeepers whose shops have been burnt because of this fire, so that they may be in a position to set up their shops again. I demand a thorough investigation into all these matters. The victims of the fire should immediately be granted compensation or the loss incurred by them. Besides this, I would request the Government to improve the existing primitive system of fire extinguishers, so that in future if fire breaks out at more than one place at a time the situation could be controlled expeditiuously.

SHRI J.P. AGGARWAL (Chandni chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fire which broke out at Sadar Bazar, yesterday destroyed 700 shops and not 300 as has been told a little while ago by an hon. Member. As a result of that fire people incurred loss of crores of rupees. The Home Minister should have been present here today to give us the details of the incidents. Why is he not present today. Secondly, I would like to bring to your notice the fact that the insurance companies had turned down the request of these shopkeepers when they approached the company for insurance. They were left to their fate. It is indeed shameful to see the development of such a drastic situation at a place where everyday goods worth crores of rupees are produced, sold and transacted. Apart from this the fire tenders were refused water and told that water for the purpose of extinguishing fire could not be made available by them. Water was not available there. This is something highly disgraceful. After all who would look into the hardships of the people residing in Delhi. What does this government really do? Where is the Home Minister today. The cause of the Vigyan Bhavan fire was explained as a case of short circuit but it was simply an excuse. Nobody really bothered to look into the cause and simply ignored it by saying that nothing serious had happened. I would like to know for how long will the people of Delhi be ignored and for how long such state of officers will continue. I want the Minister of Home Affairs

detenibed statement in the House immediately because in this connection various suspicions have cropped up in the minds of the people residing in Delhi.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): All the incidents that have taken place yesterday whether at Patna Junction or at Vigyan Bhavan or at Sadar Bazar, they seem not to be isolated incidents. A thorough probe needs to be initiated by the Government to see whether any hands of terrorists are there in all these incidents. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): When the fire broke out at Vigyan Bhavan, there was a DGP Officers' meeting going on and a senior officers meeting was also going on. The train incident that happened at Patna and the other fire incidents in Delhi definitely have a scheme behind the whole thing. We want definitely a discussion about it under Rule 193. We have filed notices under Rule 193 and we would like you to take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: The Business Advisory Committee will decide.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We have also filed calling attention notices and we would like the House take it up. It is a serious matter. A mere statement by the Minister on the railway accident will not suffice. We would like to know what happened. Why did the alarm not work? Why was there no provision to ensure that a welding gas cylinder was not kept inside a passenger coach? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, four years ago a terrible fire broke out at the same place and a committee was constituted to look into the real souse of that accident. The committee submitted a detailed report to the Government in this regard. Yesterday, four cases of fire took place in Delhi and although I do not know the details of the fifth incident, I read a news item in the newspaper pertaining to the fire which broke out at Nirman Bhawan.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA(South Delhi): It was is Nirman Vihar and not Nirman Bhavan.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: All Right. Taking into account the reports received regarding the huge fire at Vigyan Bhavan, the dreadful fire at Sadar Bazar followed by the terrible fire in the Jhuggi Jhopris of Adarsh Nagar near Rajouri Garden and fourthly at telephone exchange there is no doubt that they all appear to be cases of accidents. The Vigyan Bhavan fire was said to be a case of short circuit and apart from this negligence was termed as another cause behind all these mishaps, but the occurrence of all the four mishaps at the same time and keeping in view the terrorist phenomenon that is prevalent in the country, especially, in Maharastra, Delhi 8 Punjab, I think it is very natural for a common man to doubt that there may be a conspiracy hatched by the terrorists behind all the above said happenings. This is something very natural. It is my request that a thorough investigation into all these incidents should be undertaken. I would like the hon Home Minister to submit a report to the house on the Committee that was formed four years ago. The committee had made certain recommendations pertaining to certain precautions. What action has the Government taken on those recommendations. As far as the fire incident at Vigyan Bhavan is concerned it is quite obvious that we should have taken some of the required steps before hand. The House should be informed of the reasons as to why no steps were taken in this direction and all these

things should be discused in the House.

[*English*]

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, the entire country is in flames. I can understand that if at one place there is fire, it is an accident; but if there is fire at so many places in one day, it is not an accident and it is a clear case of sabotage. I submit that the Government should take cognizance of all these incidents and they must come out before the nation with all the facts.

As soon as the hon. Prime Minister took charge, the Kashmir was in flames...(*Interruptions*)... When the hon. Prime Minister entered his official residence, the entire country is in flames. Even God is not happy. There must be an enquiry and there must be a detailed discussion here. Otherwise this doubt cannot be removed from the minds of the people. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Home Affairs towards the escalating terrorist activities in district Doda. Kistitwar and Bhadrawad towns have been under curfew for the last five days. In Bhadrawad three persons were killed in police firing. As per my information, another batch of one hundred persons from the district Doda went to Pakistan for training. People of Rajouri and Poonch have been getting training in Pak occupied Kashmir. In Jammu region too, the situation has been becoming more and more explosive. The Minister of Home Affairs is also seize of the matter. Thus I would like to submit to him that he should alert the intelligence agencies, as also curfew should be clamped here from down to dusk everyday as is done around an area of 5 km along border. In addition to it, fencing should also be done along the border to check infilteration.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Sharmaji, you made your point. Now you please take your seat.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in regard to the fire incidents in Delhi, I would like to submit that incidents of fire took place not at 4 places but at 5 places i.e. Vigyan Bhavan, Sadar Bazar, Rajouri Garden, Rajendra Place and Jhuggis in Adarsh Nagar. When fire broke out at H Block of Vigyan Bhavan, a meeting of IGs and other senior police officers was going on...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Khurana Sahib, this has already been submitted by Shri V. K. Malhotra . You please take your seat.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Another fire incident took place in Telephone Exchange building, an incident of bomb blast in a Police Station occurred some days ago.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Khuranaji, please take your seat. You are not allowed. Shri P. Chidambaram.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): Sir, I am on a different subject, equally grave and concerning the Home Minister. From this morning's newspaper we learnt that 8 terrorists' organisations have been banned in Kashmir. I would like to know why this information was not shared in the House yesterday. Why should we know this through the newspapers? Why has Al Ahmer, otherwise known as Red Crescent, led by Ghulam Mohammad Dar not been banned? It was the organisation which organised the massive procession from Srinagar to Chari Sharief where Kalashnikov Rifles were openly dis-

played. I believe there is cone person in this House who knows Ghulam Mohammad Dar, the one person who knows Al Ahmer, the one person who can explain why this has not been banned. The Home Minister must clarify. Why should we know this through newspapers? Why did the Home Minister not take the House into confidence yesterday? I believe he can answer it and he should answer it now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: (Bankura); Sir, yesterday, the Home Minister assured us that he would give a statement on the activities of Ananda Margis in the District of Purulia in West Bengal and also all over India. (*Interruptions*) Sir, two saffron robed Ananda Margis were arrested and they planned to kill CPI(M) workers and leaders. (*Interruptions*) This plan was disclosed. This organisation was outlawed in the year 1976. (*Interruptions*) Under the garb of religious activities, they are murdering and killing people and these Congress (I) leaders are lending support to them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: One American national whose name was Patrishia Munday, the so-called Noble Laureate came to India without any passport or visa. How was she allowed to visit India and then allowed to go out of India? (*Interruptions*) When Congress (I) was in power, she was allowed to come to India. (*Interruptions*) I want the Home Minister to give a statement on the activities of the Ananda Margis. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA (Patna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the railway accident that occurred in Bahadurpur near Patna yesterday is the most severe one in the history of railways both in terms of magnitude and suffering as the coaches remained under flame for a considerable long time and the passengers continued to be charred inside them. But no arrangements were made to provide them medical aid. I would like to urge upon the Government to give compensation of Rs. 2 lakh each to the next of the kin of the deceased and fifty thousand rupees each to the injured persons.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Home Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I have called the Home Minister to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am on my legs. Please take your seats. Mr. Kumaramangalam and Mr. Basudeb Acharia, you are all senior Members of the House.

I have called Mr. Home Minister to speak. So, please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the point of order ? Which Rule has been violated? Let me hear him.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You in your wisdom allowed Mr. Basudeb Acharia to raise that matter and the Home Minister is going to make a statement. That is your ruiing. We

agree to the ruling. We abide by the ruling. But I would like to bring to your notice that the same matter has been referred in this House by Mr. Ajit Panja day before yesterday and then you gave a ruling that it cannot be discussed here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is this (*Interruptions*) Will you please take your seat?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This does not behove the Members of Parliament. I would urge upon all the Members of Parliament to restrain themselves. No cross-talk please.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I would only like to submit and bring to your kind notice that day before yesterday when Mr. Ajit Panja raised the same matter, you gave a ruling that this cannot be raised here because it is a State subject. We obeyed your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: The point is whether he raised it or not.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): I had also given a calling attention.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I would only like to know whether your earlier ruling stands or whether you have revised that ruling. In case you have revised that ruling, is it not proper that Mr. Ajit Panja also should be allowed to have his say before the Home Minister is called to make a Statement? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): He tried to refer to some clash and killings that took place in West Bengal. That is a separate matter. (*Interruptions*) Now this is a matter connected with international conspiracy to kill the leaders of CPM. They are procuring arms from across the border and these people are trying to support it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): We are not supporting it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We are not supporting it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: You did the right thing in not allowing Shri Ajit Panja. Now, ask the Home Minister to make a statement.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, my name has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER : Since your name has been taken, I allow you to make a personal explanation.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: On 11th April.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not quote anything. You just say what is your point.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I am not quoting. It is on record. On 11th April, I gave a calling attention raising human rights problem and also the report of Mr. Justice Tarkunde and Mr Justice Sacher. This report has been prepared on the human rights side. The organisation is "People's Union for Civil Liberties". I have given it to you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, I have permitted Mr. Panja.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I want the House to hear Mr. Panja in full silence. Then they will be exposed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This report has been

made by no less a person than Mrs. Jayanti Leela Kabir by actually going to various places in West Bengal. It is a signed report. It is a public document.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: My question is (a) you have not admitted my calling attention notice and (b) you gave a ruling that it is a State subject and it cannot be raised here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nevertheless you raised that issue.

SHRI AJIT PANJA; Sir I raised that issue. But half the way you stopped me by saying that it is a State subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you continued raising it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I have given seven photographs of open murder. protection... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Therefore, when the Home Minister makes the statement, he should also reply to the point which I have raised.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I said the other day that I will be making a statement about the activities of Anand Margis when this matter was raised by Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury. I will be making a statement tomorrow at 1 PM. I have to collect certain facts in this regard. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: What about the point which I have raised about the banning of certain organisations in Jammu and Kashmir? Are we not Members of Parliament? He must respond to us also. He should make a statement on this point also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, let him hear me also. I am very glad that you have allowed this matter to be raised and that the Home Minister has agreed to make a statement tomorrow. I would only want that the Home Minister should also make a statement about the brutal massacre and murder of certain human beings called Anand Margis. He has agreed that he will make a statement on Anand Margis. I would want this also to be included in that statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If a statement is to be made about the activities of Anand Margis, in fairness, that sttelment should include the activities against Anand Margis also. I would also like to know as to what is the statement made by Advaniji about this in Calcutta and the reaction of the Government today. Let a full statement come before the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Sir, I will make a statement at 3 PM today about the fire incidents which took place in Delhi. Certain information is to be collected.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

12.29 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI AJIT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A/18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

(i) S.O. 275(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Lily Biscuit Company (Private) Limited and messrs. Lily Barley Mills (Private) Limited, Calcutta upto 31st March, 1991.

(ii) S.O. 277(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 regarding extension of period of take over of the management of Messrs Apollo Zipper Company Private Limited, Calcutta upto 31st March, 1991.

(iii) S.SO. 276(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1990 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs India Belting and Cotton Mills Limited, Serampore, upto 31st March, 1991 [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT 671/90]

[*English*]

Detailed Demands for Grants of Ministry of Welfare for 1990-91

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Welfare for 1990-91. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—672/90]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Petrofils Cooperative Ltd., for the period from July 1987 to March, 1989

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): On behalf of Shri T.Gurupadaswammy beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited for the period from July, 1987 to March, 1989 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Co-operative Limited for the period from July, 1987 to March, 1989. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—673/90]

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I have

a point of order. It is not an ordinary incident. It occurred due to the failure of the Railway Administration and a large number of passengers were burnt to death in this incident.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order in it. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: A mere statement from the Minister would not be sufficient in view of the seriousness of the matter which requires discussion. If it not possible to discuss in any other form, this must be discussed atleast under Rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to the Minister. Now please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI TASLIMUDIN (Purnea): The accident took place due to the lapse on the part of the Railways and about 2007 persons have lost their lives in it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are from Bihar; please listen to the Minister with all seriousness. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now take your seat.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIA (Ujjain): I will take just half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please sit down.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes.

12.32 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Accident due to fire in 383 up Mokama-Danapur passenger train on 16.4.1990 on the Danapur division of Eastern Railway

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House will recall that yesterday I had briefly mentioned the accident due to fire involving 383 Up Mokama-Danapur passenger train between Gulazarbagh and Patna on the Mokama-Danapur section of the Eastern Railway which occurred at about 9.40 hours.

With profound grief, I apprise the House that due to a major fire that broke out in the 7th coach from the train engine, as many as 72 passengers lost their lives and 65 were injured, of whom 16 have since been discharged after treatment.

While the train was on run between Gulzarbagh and Patna junction, the gateman at a level crossing gate about 2 Kms. from Gulzarbagh noticed a coach on fire and advised the staff at the Block hut ahead to stop the train. The train was brought to a stop at about Km. 539.04 which is about 1 Km. ahead of the level crossing gate where the fire was first noticed.

Immediately on receipt of information about the fire, the Patna Fire Brigade was advised and the first fire tender reached the site at 10.05 hours and the fire was extinguished at 10.12 hours.

The Additional Divisional Railway Manager with a medical team left Danapur by

road at 10.10 hours and arrived the site at 10.50 hours. The District Civil and Police officials and medical teams from the local hospitals also rushed to the site of accident. The injured were taken to Nalanda medical College Hospitals, Patna, the Patna Medical College Hospitals and Danapur Railway Hospital for treatment.

The Chief Minister, Bihar, visited the site of the accident.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

12.34 hrs.

I flew to the site of the accident from Delhi and visited the injured in the hospitals and also went to the mortuary. I was accompanied by the Member Electrical, Railway Board.

Ex-gratia relief to the kith and kin of the dead who have been identified and to the injured is being arranged. Although no amount of money can really compensate for the immense suffering, I have doubled the ex-gratia amount payable to the kith and kin of the dead and to the injured in this accident. Compensation to the dependents of the passengers killed and to the injured will be decided by the Railway Claims Tribunal bench at Patna which is a judicial body.

I am fully aware of the concern of the House at the macabre tragedy and I too know that the House would like to be informed about the cause of this terrible accident. There have been several conflicting versions about the probable cause of this accident and I would certainly not like to hazard a guess. However, it may be mentioned that a gas cylinder was found in the coach which had caught fire. The cylinder has been handed over by the police to the Forensic Laboratory, Patna for investigation. At 11.30 hrs I received information that the General Manager, Eastern Railway met the Director of the Forensic Laboratory, Dr. S.R. Hasan who has said that the investigations so far have shown that the cylinder was leaking. The cylinder contained either oxygen or acetylene, both of which are highly combustible. The formal report of the Forensic Laboratory is still awaited. The Commissioner of Railway Safety, Northern Circle, will be holding a statutory inquiry into this accident.

I am still reeling under the magnitude of the tragedy and suffering caused. In order to avoid recurrence of such accidents an all-India educational drive has been mounted against the carriage of explosive and inflammable materials in passenger carrying trains.

All railway workers and I, extend our heartfelt condolences to the kith and kin of those who lost their lives and sincere sympathies to the injured in this unfortunate accident.

I am sure the House joins us in extending heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families.

In my Budget speech, I had mentioned that the amount of compensation payable to the victims of train accidents will be doubled when the new Railways Act comes into force from 1st July, 1990. Under the present Act of 1890, the maximum amount payable in the case of death is Rs. 1 lakh. As per rules, the amount payable to the injured ranges from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1 lakh per person. This law will continue to apply till 30th June, 1990, and, therefore, the Railway Claims Tribunal will award compensation as per the existing law.

I have, however, decided that in cases of all train accidents which have occurred on or after 1st April, 1990, in addition to the amount of compensation awarded by the Railway Claims Tribunal under the existing Railways Act of 1890, the Railways would

[Sh. George Fernandes]

make an additional payment of equal amount as ex-gratia payment under administrative orders. Thus, where the Railway Claims Tribunal awards a claim of Rs. 1 lakh, an additional amount of Rs. 1 lakh will be paid by the railway administration. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): After a Minister's Statement the other House allows to put questions but here questions are not allowed. By making a Statement, you cannot pre-empt a discussion. There must be some way to discuss a Statement because more information has been given in the newspapers than what the hon. Minister has given. What was the gas cylinder doing in the passengers' compartment? Why was the alarm chain not working? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. The matter will be discussed by the hon. Speaker in the Business Advisory Committee also. Whether you would like to have it discussed as Calling Attention or under Rule 193-which one is suitable or whether it can be discussed or cannot be discussed—all these issues will be discussed by the Hon. Speaker in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: When the Government has agreed to discuss it, where is the question of not discussing it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not preempting the Hon. Speaker's decision.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: But the question is how do we discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That, we will decide.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made your point. I have that it will be discussed and the matter rests there only.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the fact is that the fire-brigade reached the scene after one hour and not after twenty five minutes as stated here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please take your seat. In so far as discussion on the accident is concerned, many Members have expressed their desire to speak. The decision as to how the matter could be discussed in the House, is to be taken by hon. Speaker. It is he who is to decide the mode of discussion.

[*English*]

I am not giving any decision here. Because we have to consider the business which is before the House tomorrow also as to how it can be adjusted and all those things. For the business tomorrow, the authority to decide would be a different authority. I am leaving the doors open for all of you to come together and decide as to how you discuss it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There is no Business Advisory Committee meeting today. Please tell us whether the Business Advisory Committee meeting will be convened today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not giving any ruling on this thing. I am not passing any orders. Let it be considered by the Speaker.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Please tell us whether the Business Advisory Committee will meet today. As it is, it is only meeting tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You can direct them to have it on the same day. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please understand that there is no difficulty if the Business Advisory Committee has to be called. If the hon. Speaker thinks that it has to be called, it can be called. But I am not passing any orders here. I am leaving it open. You please discuss it with him. The House has taken note that you are concerned and you want to discuss it. But don't get an order from me for the business tomorrow.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Even without BAC, we can take it up tomorrow. We will be happy, if he decides about the date, maybe tomorrow.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: We can discuss it tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Please allow me to make a submission. You know the concern of the House. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is here. Fortunately, the Minister for Railways is also here. The entire House is very seriously concerned. If we want a discussion on this at the earliest, that can only be tomorrow.

Sir, Business Advisory Committee after all is a Committee of the House. So, we are all here—I am sure the hon. Speaker will have no objection—and if the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs agrees for tomorrow we can have a discussion under Rule 193 on this. The entire House is one on this Please agree to that. Let the Minister agree to it. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I will discuss it with the Speaker. We have no objection for a discussion. Let the Speaker decide the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please understand that I had taken note of your feelings and I had kept it so open as to facilitate a discussion. If you have grasped what I had said, there would not have been any difficulty.

12.44 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported discontentment among the people affected by Narmada Dam Project and steps taken by Government to resolve the issues involved

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Naik.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Water Resources to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> "the reported discontentment among the people affected by the Narmada Dam Project in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues involved."

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): There have been reports about some discontentment among the people likely to be affected by the Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Dam Projects. Some representations have also been received by the Government.

[Sh. Manubhai Kotadia]

However, I wish to assure the House that all necessary steps are being taken by the Narmada Control Authority, set up by the Central Government in 1980, to ensure that the award given by the Tribunal is implemented in letter and spirit, including the clauses relating to Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the oustees.

All the three State Governments viz. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have already announced their Rehabilitation policies for rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees. The oustees of Sardar Sarovar Project, who agree to settle in Gujarat, will be granted a minimum of 2 hectares of land for agricultural purposes. Also every major son of the landed oustee will be treated as a separate family and entitled for land. In addition, the oustees will be provided about 502 sq. metre of land for housing. Besides giving other financial benefits like subsistence allowance, resettlement grant etc. civic amenities like schools, panchayat Ghar, dispensaries, seed stores, children parks, village pond, drinking water wells etc. are also being provided.

In the case of Madhya Pradesh, the Policy provides for rehabilitation of displaced families in the villages in the command areas or near the periphery of the affected areas in accordance with their preferences. At least 2 ha. of land will be allotted to every displaced land holder. In addition, all displaced families will be provided with house plot of about 502 sq. metres. Grant-in-aid would also be given to the extent of difference between the compensation paid for the previous dwelling and the cost of the house at the relocation site.

In the case of oustees from Maharashtra, according to the Maharashtra Rehabilitation Policy, major sons of landed oustees and even the encroachers are entitled to alternative house plot.

Landless and non-agricultural families would be assisted in the rehabilitation by giving grant-in-aid in the initial period and health wage and employment opportunities. Community facilities are also proposed to be provided. Any oustee from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, who is affected by the construction of Sardar Sarovar Project, can opt to settle in Gujarat and avail of concessions being given by the Government of Gujarat.

Narmada Control Authority has set up a Rehabilitation and Resettlement Sub-Group for monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement issues. Secretary, Ministry of Welfare is the Chairman of this Sub-Group. The Group includes non-governmental exports also.

The progress achieved by the Government of Gujarat in rehabilitating the oustees from the areas which would be under submergence by Sardar Sarovar Project has been very satisfactory. 1544 families of Gujarat are allotted 3007 ha. of agricultural land out of the total number of 3322 families. Rs. 4.90 crores is paid as ex-gratia payment for purchase of land. Subsistence allowance amounting to Rs. 53.87 lakhs has been paid to 1776 families. 896 families are provided with residential plots. 14 rehabilitation sites are developed. 12 rehabilitation sites are electrified. Progress has also been made in the rehabilitation of oustees from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States. 179 families of Maharashtra have been allotted residential and agricultural plots of 2 hectares each in Gujarat. Rehabilitation sites for setting other 80 families is under progress.

One rehabilitation site to accommodate 90 families of Madhya Pradesh is ready with all facilities. Out of 3750 hectares of private land shown to Madhya Pradesh officials; 2904 hectares has been selected by ous-

tees of Madhya Pradesh. Moreover, they have also selected 222 hectares of land in Gutal in Gujarat.

The Sardar Sarovar Project authorities have taken the help of various voluntary agencies in organising various activities for rehabilitation in the host villages. A Medical Diagnosis Camp has been organised at Parvata village through Lions Club of Ahmedabad.

Thus, all the required steps have been taken by the concerned Governments to take care of the persons affected by the Sardar Sarovar Project to ensure their rehabilitation well in time before the submergence of their area by the reservoir. As regards the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, the dam work is only in a preliminary stage and resettlement of the oustees is being detailed out by Madhya Pradesh according to the provisions contained in the Rehabilitation Policy already announced by the State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not elaborated clearly in his statement the points raised by me. It is a big project. Narmada Valley Development Project was mooted in 1947, and the award was given in 1980. When we go through the award, one thing becomes clear that for Gujarat it is a life line project? At the same time Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will also be benefited from it. In Gujarat, water for irrigation will be provided for 18 lakh hectares of land, and in Rajasthan, water for irrigation will be provided for 75 thousand hectares of land. As many as 3340 villages in Gujarat will get water for irrigation. So this is significant from irrigational and removing scarcity of drinking water point of view. Drinking water is to be made available to the 131 towns and 4720 villages in Gujarat. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will get 1405 Mw of power from it. It is stated that about seven lakh people are expected to get employment under the project. However, the progress of work on the project is not at desired pace. An amount of Rs. 6406 crores is estimated to be spent on Sardar Sarovar Project and Narmada Sagar Project will cost Rs. 2000 crores. This means that a total of Rs. 8406 crores are to be spent on them. But one of its negative aspect is this that one lakh people will be displaced and the Government will have to resettle them. This problem has been becoming more acute. It is estimated that 19 villages in Gujarat, 36 villages in Maharashtra and 193 villages in Madhya Pradesh taking together a total of 248 villages are to be affected and the people of those villages will have to be ousted. It has been said in the statement that Maharashtra Government, Madhya Pradesh Government and Gujarat Government propose to allot alternative land to ousted. It has been said in the statement that Maharashtra Government, Madhya Pradesh Government and Gujarat Government propose to allot alternative land to the oustees. However so far as my information goes, work relating to their rehabilitation is not being accomplished properly. Though Maharashtra Government have chalked out a plan to allot land to them, but that is forest land and not revenue land. Thus the Government of India is to decide as to which kind of land is to be given to them. In Madhya :radish, Baba Amte and others launched a movement in this regard. There is no mention of it in the statement made in the House. It is merely a coincidence that when the matter is being discussed in the House today through a Calling Attention, persons who have started the movement to oppose Narmada Dam project are on 'dharna' at Boat Club since yesterday. It has been resorted in today's 'Indian Express' which has published a photograph also. There is a news item in today's Hindustan Times that a credit of two million dollars for Narmada Project has been sanctioned. On one hand, loans have been sanctioned for it, on the

[Sh. Ram Naik]

other people have come here to oppose the project. In such conflicting situation, we are having a discussion on it in the House today. It is a matter of coincidence. In order to remove all kinds of doubts,m the Government should clarify the points. This will help in removing discontent in the affected people as also clearing hurdles coming in the way of execution of the project. A tribunal which was set up in 1980 has also given its award. It has, *inter-alia*, been recommended in the award that the Chief Ministers of the three states should hold discussion from time to time to sort out administrative problems. It is unfortunate that during the regime of the previous Government, the Chief Ministers of these three States could hold only one meeting during the period of the last ten years. However, there is no use now to rag the omission and commission of the previous Government in solving problem. In order to solve the present problem, a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all the three States viz. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra should be called to find ways and means as to how mistakes committed by the previous regimes can be undone. The hon. Minister should give a specific reply as to whether he is to hold a meeting of the Chief Minister or not in near future, unless a meeting of this sort is held, this problem will not be solved and it would go on continuing. In so far as the question of rehabilitation of oustees is concerned, as I already stated that about 1655 families would be displaced in Maharashtra. Out of them, 262 families have been offered land for resettlement by the Gujarat Government. There is need to think about the future of the remaining 1400 families. Maharashtra Government is prepared to allot only forest land to the displaced families because they do not have revenue land. The Minister incharge of Forests says that forest land cannot be allotted. Thus the Central Government will have to find a solution to the problem, and this will be possible only when a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the three States is called. It should be attended by the Union Ministers of Environment and Forest and Water Resources. Their participation is absolutely necessary, otherwise no solution will be found. I would like that the Government of Maharashtra be directed to allot land and provide other facilities to rehabilitate the displaced families. The hon. Minister should come out with a statement in the House clearly stating therein the measures proposed to be taken by him.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise yet another issue of propriety which is also equally important. I am raising this issue in reference to a recent visit of the Chairman of the Narmada Control Authority to a foreign country where he was insulted by an agency of the World Bank. This has been reported in the news papers also. A fine other persons to whom he met also insulted him. Who is supposed to represent our country in foreign countries? Are those environmentalists or the Chairman of the Authority authorised to represent the country? What action is proposed to be taken by the Government to counter the propaganda against our country made by some person in foreign countries. To my view, the Government should initiate discussion with those who are opposing the project so that we could know the reason why they are opposing it. We are a democratic country where every one has got right to express his view point. In view of it, I would like the Government to invite the people who are today sitting over dharna at Boat Club for talk. Before taking any decision on it, they should be heard. They should be persuaded to call off the dharna. In democracy, exchange of thoughts should be encouraged.

In the end, I would like to submit that I do not agree with the findings of the Archaeological Department that neither any temple nor any 'samadhi' in the area is to be submerged on completion of the project. The fact is otherwise as the 'samadhi' of Bajirao

Peshwa, who was intrumental in expanding the empire of Shivaji is located in the area likely to be submerge in Madhya Pradesh. This can be ascertained from historical records. I, therefore, would like to urge upon the Government to shift this 'samadhi' to other place so as to preserve it. I consider it to be very essential. This project would prove a boon for Gujarat. It must be completed and that two in time. In order to sort out problems, a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all the three States should be immediately called. With the completion of this project, not only water for drinking and irrigational purposes will be made available to Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, but power will also be supplied to them. I would also like to know the measures being taken by the Government for early completion of the project which has been pending for the last forty years.

SHRI LAKSHMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir this matter relating to Narmada Project has been raised in the House through a Calling Attention. It is true that the kind of atmosphere being created in the name of environment in regard to high dams has created several doubts in the minds of the people living in the concerned areas. It is also true that not only Gujarat but Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra will also be benefited from it.

13.00 hrs.

Rajasthan will also be benefited by this project to some extent. But Madhya Pradesh will be the worst sufferer since as many as 200 of its villages will be affected. However, the main problem is that of the displacement of the resident's of 200 villages. Though I fully support the move that both the Sardar Sarovar project and Indira Sagar should be constructed and there should be no delay in it. But I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that the undue delay is being caused in the execution of these projects. The Government should also take appropriate steps to remove the apprehensions gripping the minds of the people in this connection.

Very recently a 'rasta roko' agitation was lunched in connection with the environment problem and problem of the displaced persons arising out of the construction of Narmada Dam at Khalghat. A massive demonstration was staged and naturally that demonstration had slightly affected the day to day life of the people of that region. People have also started thinking if this question could be re-considered or should be re-considered. In this connection, the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh convened a meeting in which experts of that particular field were invited. The meeting was also attended by the Member, Planning Commission, Member of Water Commission and the Chairman of the Narmada Authority, Madhya Pradesh. All these dignitaries held a discussion on the matter. It was concluded in the meeting that the process of dam construction should be accelerated and there should be no delay in it. But nothing special has been done in the direction of solving the problem of displacement of the people. Gujarat which is supposed to play a major role in this regard is also not doing anything. The people who will be displaced from Madhya Pradesh should be rehabilitated in Gujarat. They should be provided adequate land and given financial assistance and ex-gratia payment. People are highly apprehensive about it, and point of environmental problem is also raised by them as is evident from the words of an hon. Member who has just now raised that point. Some people are sitting on a dharna at the Boat Club. I have already said that people sat on a dharna at Khalghat. Thousands of people converged at the ghat and some misgivings have cropped up in their minds. I would, therefore, like to request the Government to take a clear stand in this regard. At the same time, I would like to request the hon. Minister to

[Sh. Lakshminarayan Pandeya]

clarify all these points in his statement. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to make it clear that the Government is fully committed to 1980 Award and will translate it into action. Otherwise, people have become apprehensive that there could be a second thought about the height of the dam or there could be a scope of discussion about the environmental protection. All these apprehensions must be removed for ever. The project under review does not involve the interests of 2-3 States only, rather it involves the interest of the country as a whole. This has been a long standing issue which needs to be decided once for all.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that people have also a number of apprehensions regarding the earth tremors likely to be caused on account of the project. It is also said hat it might adversely affect a vast stretch of land in the adjoining areas. It is also said that it will create environmental problems and other major problems which would prove disastrous to the people. All these aspects should be taken in account seriously. In this connection, I would like to suggest that the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and if possible, also the Chief Minister of Rajasthan should sit together and hold a serious discussion in the matter. They should also invite experts to the meeting a have their views to settle the matter once for all so that this question is not raised time and again and the people are not carried away by them. Otherwise, such agitations will continue to be there. Besides, it should also be ascertained as to who are the people who are engineering these agitations, what is the factual position and how they are managing the agitations and also who are the people who oppose the construction of big dams in the country.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: For your benefit and for the benefit of other Members, I would like to bring to your notice the following:

> "There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each member in whose name the item stands in the list of business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a clarificatory question relating to the subject. The Member who call the attention should not take more than ten minutes and other Members should not take more than five minutes."

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to conclude. Before that I would like to know the following three things from the hon. Minister viz. firstly, whether he proposes to convene a meeting of all the three Chief Ministers? Secondly, whether the Central Government will clarify its stand or declare its clear policy on the apprehensions being expressed at various quarters about threat being posed to environment and the fate of the people to be displaced. Thirdly, will the Central Government pronounce in clear terms that there are no proposals to modify or affect any change in the 1980 Award and the Government has a will to speed up the work as far as possible so that the Narmada project might prove to be a boon to the people. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if we make a full appraisal of the Narmada Dam Project, we will find that there has been abnormal delay in its execution. The Tribunal was set up in 1969 itself and by the time its report was received, it became as late as 1978. It was finalised in 1980. I would like to know, if with

that pace of progress, the cost of the project will not get escalated. With the escalation of cost, the work on the project will be affected.

Secondly, about 200 villages will be submerged under water and the villagers will have to be displaced. May I know whether adequate arrangements have been made to rehabilitate those people who are likely to be displaced? So far as I know, for this purpose an area of 13,000 hectares of land would be required whereas only 1400 hectares of land has so far been selected. If the work is carried at this pace, it will cause an anxiety in the minds of the people. Wherever major dams have been constructed, the displaced persons could not be rehabilitated. The present agitation is taking place in view of the plight of people who were displaced at the time of construction of earlier dams. The Government does not take up the work of rehabilitation in the same spirit as it takes up the construction work of the project. This has created apprehensions in the minds of the people. Will the Government expedite their efforts in this regard?

There are a number of places of historical importance in this region and these places are also likely to be submerged. Just now there was a reference to the 'Samadhi' of Baji Rao Peshwa-I and Maheshwar which is connected with Mata Ahilya. These are very important places. People are apprehensive of the safety of these places. The Government should take steps to remove these apprehensions.

After the construction of this dam, Madhya Pradesh will get 57 per cent of the electricity generated there. But the maximum benefit of this dam will accrue to Gujarat, where as Madhya Pradesh will be the worst sufferer. Had the height of the dam been reduced by 25-30 feet, less number of villages would have been submerged by it. Besides that, will the hon. Minister take some decision in respect of Harsud village? That is what I would like to know from the Hon. Minister.

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to speak on this topic.

MR. SPEAKER: This type of question-answer is not there in respect of the Calling Attention Motions, Only those whose names figure in the list are permitted to speak.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to Shri Ram Naik, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya and Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan for the valuable suggestions they have made and they also provided me strength by their commendable views.

I would like to tell Shri Ram Naik that the Chief Minister's conference was convened on the 19th instant.

The meeting was fixed for day after tomorrow i.e. on 19th of this month but one Minister has gone out of station so the meeting has been postponed and now it is likely to be held in the first week of May. As the hon. Members have expressed concern over the matter, we shall discuss it in detail in the meeting to find out a solution to the problem. I will try my best to find out a solution to the problems we are facing in the execution of the project. The delay in the construction work, is escalating the cost of the project and it has caused apprehension in the minds of the people. If I am not wrong, the foundation stone of this Dam was laid in 1961 by the then Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru but the height of the dam, terms and conditions and other modalities were not finalised. As a result of it, the matter again came up and the final decision on the project was left to the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi but she also did not take any decision. In 1969 the matter was referred to the tribunal. In 1978, when Shri Morarji Desai

[Sh. Manubhai Kotadia]

was the Prime Minister, an award was given and the Government had to take certain action on it and the final award was given by the end of 1979. By that time Shri Morarji Desai's Janata Government was thrown out of power and the project again remained pending. Atlast the project was finalised in 1987-88 and then the work on this project was started.

Regarding the submersion I would like to assure the House that the affected persons will be paid full compensation and they will not have to face any difficulty. In this regard, instructions have been issued to the concerned department for speedy and proper action. Not only this, the irrigation Ministers of the States and concerned officers were called and were told that it was their responsibility to ensures that not even a single persons or single family affected by the project should face any difficulty. So long as all the displaced families are not resettled, the water should not be filled in the dam. I am glad to know that the construction work of Sardar Sarovar is going on satisfactorily. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra had visited the site and whatever he has said about it on the 9th of this month in the press I am going to quote if from the press report.

[*English*]

> "The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. Sharad Pawar has expressed his satisfaction over the construction works of the Sardar Sarovar project after visiting the dam site of the project at Kevadia Colony in Broach district.
>
> Mr. Pawar, who visited to dam site yesterday, following agitations in Bombay against the project, said that he was convinced fully that not a single village of Maharashtra would be submerged during this year."

[*Translation*]

Not even a single village would be submerged during this year and they are fully committed to it. The agitation which is going on to oppose the project, is based on certain wrong information and whatever has been said by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Sharad Pawar after visiting the site, is correct. The Central Government is monitoring it and it would monitor it properly and I would once again like to assure the House that no body will face any difficulty there. At present there is a problem of rehabilitation of 1600 families of Maharashtra. Though the Gujarat Government have offered land for them but to this date only 179 families have gone to Gujarat and perhaps the rest of the families have not considered it good to go there. About 1400 families have yet to be rehabilitated and about 2700 Hectare forest land is required for them. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra informed us that since they had no surplus land with them, they could not allot land to the displaced families. So far as the acquisition of Forest land is concerned, the matter is being discussed and I assure the House that the problem of land allotment will be solved. The Government will certainly make their all out efforts to solve their problems and whatever is required to be done on the part of the Government for the land allotment, will be done. I would like to say to the Members that those people who were living in forests, should be rehabilitated there, but if they are persuaded the future of their children would be a brighter one what is happening there in Bengal...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a wrong thing. They have certain benefits in living there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Their fertile land worth lakhs of rupees is being submerged and you want to rehabilitate them in forest. They should be given fertile land otherwise they would not

agree to go there...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I agree with him. They should get more and better land than what they have in their possession. It is right. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Their land worth lakhs of rupees are being acquired and what are you doing for them?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: We went to rehabilitate them in forest. Action is being take to earmark forest land for them. (*Interruptions*) What will the people, who live in forest, do if they are rehabilitated elsewhere...(*Interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: In Gujarat sufficient surplus land is not available for all the displaced families. So what arrangements the Government would make for them...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: It is not an easy thing to settle at a new place...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: The Gujarat Government have given guarantee of allotment...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the chair.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: It is a good suggestion that the matter should be discussed with the people who are coming to Boat Club tomorrow for dharna. I will do something and meet them so that a solution to the problem can be found ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It cannot be done like this every time. That is not the proper way to discuss it.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: One thing has been said that the Chairman of Narmada Corporation, who was on a foreign tour, was insulted there. Such news might have appeared in the Newspapers, but the Chairman has not yet met me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you please address the chair.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, he addresses you but looks this side.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then it can be discussed.

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: We will discuss it with the Chairman as to what had happened and how it happened. After getting information from him, we will do whatever we can do. Care will be taken of the Samadhi of Bajirao Peshwa and Ahilya temple. I would issue instructions to the department to make necessary arrangements. Sumitraji has asked about the height. The tribunal has given us award in which it has been mentioned that the decision is this matter cann't be taken unless the concerned states are taken into confidence. The tribunal has given this award. It seems that the agitation which is going on, is not for the reasons based on facts. Therefore, I think there is no need to reduce the height (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Babu Amte has launched an agitation in Gujarat... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: I have given reply to all the points raised by the hon. Members in the discussion to draw my attention. Some members have sought more in-

[Sh. Manubhai Kotadia]

formation which I would give them later on. I thank all the hon. Members.

13.20 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

(i) Need to take steps to protect people from tigers in areas adjacent to Corbet Park

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to increase in the number of tigers in the Corbet National Park in Uttar Pradesh and due to non-availability of adequate food for them the tigers come in the areas adjacent to this park and it creates a terror in the neighbouring villages.

In my constituency about 200 people have been either killed or injured by tigers during the last three years. There is terror in the villages on that account. At present also, three man-eaters are active is this area. Sillour and Sult villages are gripped in terror.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to take measures to control these tigers. For that purpose more and more wild life Guards should be appointed and steps should be taken to provide barbed wire fencing on all sides of these sanctuaries steps should also be taken up to give compensation to the families of the persons killed or injured by these tigers on the same pattern as it is being paid to the persons killed or injured in rail or air accidents.

[*English*]

(ii) Need to impress upon Rural Electrification corporation or power Finance Corporation to provide cent per cent loan for System improvement works at lower rate of interest

SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): At present, System Improvement Works, including Extra High Tension lineworks are being funded by either Power Finance Corporation or Rural Electrification Corporation. These Institutions sanction loans upto only 50 per cent of the estimated cost of schemes. State Electricity Boards do not generate surplus funds to contribute the balance 50 per cent of the schemes' requirements. Hence, the progress and completion of System Improvement and Extra High Tension works get delayed.

It is, therefore, necessary that Power Finance Corporation and rural Electrification Corporation should sanction loans upto 100 per cent of the schemes' cost. Adequate provision should be made for the price escalation factor as well, for the necessary equipment.

The rate of interest charged for loans from the said financial institutions is 11.5 per cent to 12.5 per cent. Sometimes, even 3 per cent consultation charges are added. The rate of interest should be kept lower than that for other loans. Further, consultation fees must be completely waived, as State Electricity Boards do not require consultancy services.

I urge upon the Government of India to take a favourable decision in the matter, to enable successful bridging of acute power shortage, so vitally necessary for improving our rural economy.

(iii) Need for a Comprehensive Slum Development Welfare Scheme throughout the country

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Madras Central): The living conditions of the slum dwellers in Madras City particularly in Central Madras are deplorable. One third of the population of Madras City is living in slums, in single rooms, each family consisting of more than six to seven persons and live without proper basic amenities like bath room, toilet, electricity and water.

Growing slums in industrial areas as well as in all metropolitan cities is a common phenomenon. It is not a problem of Madras city alone. The development of slum is no more a problem of a particular State and it is an All India phenomenon. The Hon'ble Urban Development Minister had already assured on the floor of the House that there is a proposal to take some effective steps to improve the conditions of slum dwellers.

The Government should come forward with an effective and extensive programme exclusively for the welfare of the slum dwellers on All India levels and to provide them houses at cheaper rates with basic civic amenities.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to bring about a comprehensive slum development welfare scheme particularly for the Central Madras.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to set-up industries in Madhepura district in Kosi Division of North Bihar

SHRI RAMENDRA KUMAR RAVI YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter of public importance under Rule 377.

Bihar is a backward state from the industrial point of view, particularly Madhepura district of North Bihar is the most backward area. The poor and the labourers of the district are migrating to other states such a Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab in search of jobs. Agriculture in the district is totally dependant on the vagaries of nature and this district is a no-industry district. On the other, youths are unemployed.

So, I request the Government to set up a sugar mill and a jute factory in Udakishanganj of the Madhepura district and in the district headquarter of Madhepura, respectively as there is a great potentiality of these industries in the area.

I also request to re-open the Baidynathpur Paper Mill situated at the border of Madhepura and Saharsa districts. This is my earnest request to Central Government.

(v) Need to convert Narrow gauge railway line between Nadiyad and Kapadvanj into broad gauge and to extend it upto Modasa

SHRI N.J. RATHVA (Chhota Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter of Public importance under Rule 377.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the demand to convert narrow gauge railway line into broad gauge between Nadiyad and Kapadvanj and to extend it upto Modasa was accepted in 1979. At that time it was to be costed Rs. 15.75 crores and the work was going with full swing. But after some years when Rs. 5 crore was already invested on it, the pace of work was slackened. In 1985-86 Railway Budget allocated Rs. 200.00 lakh for this work and in 1988-90 an amount of Rs. 300.00 lakh was allocated to extend this railway line. The Government of Gujarat provided 16.5 hectares of land for this purpose.

[Sh. N.J. Rathya]

The Government of Gujarat has been making repeated requests to the Railway Minister and the Planning Commission to convert the railway line and extend it upto Modasa. In 1990, during his tour of Gujarat, the Railway Minister assured that efforts would be made to expedite the work and prompt action would be taken in the matter. Despite his assurance, the pace of work on this line has not been stepped up.

So, I request the Railway Minister to take an immediate step and expedite the work without any further delay.

(vi) Need to construct Indore-Dewas by-pass on National Highway No. 3 at the earliest

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this important subject under Rule 377.

Indore is an important city of Madhya Pradesh in all respects, be it industry, culture or education. The Bombay-Agra National Highway No. 3 passes through Indore. During the last 10-20 years, Indore city has grown to such an extent that the National Highway now passes through the heart of the city. A number of big colonies and schools have come up along the highway. Every day, as many 200 cars, 1000 buses, 4000 trucks, 2000 scooters and 7000 bi-cycles ply on the main road. Fatal accidents take place daily on this highway. A plan for Indore-Dewas by-pass was approved several years back and survey work was also completed. But the construction work is yet to start.

It is, therefore, requested that in order to stop loss of human lives and to remove the inconvenience being faced by the people, work on this by-pass may please be started immediately.

[*English*]

(vii) Need to revamp Haldia fertilizer complex

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Sir, the Central Government, by an order dated 19.10.'86, had called off all the activities of Haldia Fertilizer Complex, a Public Sector Undertaking for failure to commission this project. The Government of India appointed two foreign consultants to study the revamping and rehabilitation prospect and submit proposal to undertake the job of rehabilitation.

The consultants conducted survey and submitted their report for revamping of the complex. However, the Government did not approve of the proposal in time. Now, it is feared that if the rehabilitation and revamping schemes are not immediately approved of and incorporated in the Eighth Five Year Plan, the project will never come up.

A number of Fertilizer experts have already opined in favour of revamping of Haldia Fertilizer Complex. Successful commissioning of this huge complex, after necessary revamping and rehabilitation, would accelerate the agricultural and economic development of the State of West Bengal and the eastern region, otherwise it would not only unsettle the job of around 1900 permanent employees but shall also stall the development of the region.

Therefore, the Government is urged upon to give its immediate clearance to the rehabilitation and revamping work to save the huge Haldia Fertilizer Complex.

[*Translation*]

(viii) Need to complete the construction of Bansagar Inter-State Irrigation Project

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the foundation stone of the Bansagar Inter-State Irrigation Project was laid in May, 1978 by the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. After having consultations with the senior engineers and experts of the irrigation department the then Prime Minister had announced that the States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar will start getting the benefits of this project after 6 years and the project will generate hydro-electricity at the cheapest rate in the world. It would help in spreading industrial network and providing jobs to youths in order to remove unemployment among them.

Twelve years have passed since the foundation stone was laid, but so far the construction of the dam has not been completed. The farmers are not getting water for irrigation. In Rewa division, only 3 per cent of land is irrigated whereas the national average is 35 per cent. In 1978, the estimated cost of this project was Rs. 423 crores and now it has escalated to Rs. 1200 crores. The more it is delayed, the more will be the escalation in its cost.

The construction work on this dam was totally stopped in October, 1989. Consequently, ten thousand labourers have been rendered jobless. The amount of money so far spent on this project has not been yielding any results. The inflation is rising.

I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to complete the work of construction on Bansagar Project and its canals and start generation of electricity by 1992.

GENERAL BUDGET—DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Ministry of Human Resource Development—*Contd.*

13.32 hrs.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we will take up Discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Shri N. Tombi Singh was on his legs. He may please continue his speech.

PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to continue.

Yesterday I tried to impress upon the hon. House and the Government about the regional imbalances in the matter of human resource development, which should be removed.

The main criticism against our education policy so far, which is now being reviewed, has been that we have too many priorities. When we have many priorities, it is as good as having no priority. When the different aspects of our education, different aspects of our Human resource development have to be given priority, the emphasis should be on the need for employment-oriented education all over the country.

Then, the standard should be as far as possible uniform all over the country taking into consideration, the backward areas where the infrastructure is less developed. Those

[Prof. N. Tombi Singh]

areas should be given special attention. The commercialisation of education of professional studies as well as general education beginning with elementary and nursery schools also has to be stopped. The new education policy that may come up after the review should take care of this aspect also.

I would like to mention a few subjects which come under the human resource development. Coming to the development of languages, the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is to develop tribal languages and other backward languages so as to come up to the status of other developed languages. But for the last few years, it has been noticed that the approach to the development of tribal languages has been very casual. The attention of the previous Government and previous Ministers and even the officers concerned has been drawn to certain lacunae and from time to time in the absence of special caution being given to this institution, nothing is likely to come out. I will cite one instance. I happen to belong to a community which is known as Manipuri. I am not raising my status by not being a tribal. Somehow, those of us in Manipur, are invited and are not spared to every meeting concerned with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes development. We are invited very quietly and we give our consideration. Somehow, we the Manipuri community, in spite of its backwardness, are not a Scheduled Tribe. Everybody will ask me "Are you not a Scheduled Tribe?" The language we speak is a developed language. This language is taken as a Scheduled Tribe language by the Institute in Mysore and we have to point out that this is not a tribal language because the community is not a tribal community. This language is one of the most developed languages and it is in the List of the Sahitya Kala Academy. It is not only that. This has been the language of sovereign State before the merger with the Union of India in 1949. It was the language of the sovereign State and it is the medium of education in the University where the thesis is written in Manipuri and Central Universities have opened classes in that. This is the medium of instruction and examination up to secondary education. It is the official language of the State. It is waiting to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The peculiarity of this language will be, once it is included in the Eighth Schedule, this will be No.1 Mangoloid language to find its place in the Eighth schedule of the constitution.

MR. DEPTUY SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 20 minutes.

PROF. N. TOMBI SINGH: If it is agreeable to you, I might like to take a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already spoken for 20 minutes. I have a very long List given by the Congress party. At the end they press for opportunity to speak here. It becomes very difficult. You please bear it in your mind.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: This language is waiting inclusion in the Eighth Schedule. If the Minister of Human Resource Development treats this developed language even by mistake as backward, the House can imagine the sentiment and also the other aspects the community would feel. This is one aspect. Inclusion of this language in the Eighth Schedule would concern the Home Ministry and a Constitution Amendment has to be made.

I would like to mention another aspect which is the burning issue even today, the development of Youth and Sports. The Government is expected to consider the deterioration standards of sports seriously in most of the items. So far as Olympic standard is concerned, we are not having any position. As an instance, I would like to mention the case of hockey. I wanted to raise it in the Zero Hour for I know that I would be specking on this. The Hockey Federation is manned by those who do not know the technicalities of hockey and they are going to spoil the atmosphere of hockey.

[*English*]

They have invited hockey players from all over the country for an open trial to prepare themselves for the coming Asiad and other international tournaments. This will mean wounding the sentiments of the senior players who have already got the Indira Gandhi Gold medal at Lucknow. some 14 senior players have reportedly been axed. They had earned laurels in this field and they had, I understand, submitted their representation to the President of the Hockey Federation for certain clarifications and to put an end to the present confusion that has been created by the open trial that has been started this morning. I think it will continue till 19th and I am told that all the State players of lesser significance have all come and there is a crowd of hockey players now gathering in the Nehru Stadium for this open trial. I do not know whether the Hockey Federation of India would like to take up this important item of our games for consideration. This is our prestigious game. The deterioration of standard has been engaging our attention all these years.

Coming to the cultural activities in the Department of Culture, as the House is already aware, the Manipuri Classical Dance is one of the recognised Classical Dances of India. somehow it was rooted in the temples of this particular region. Naturally when it is going to be staged in the metropolitan cities and big cities and all over the country, there is a vast scope for misrepresentation and distortion. Those who are not at all competent and authorised to do the teaching of this dance are claiming themselves exponents and they are manipulating and distorting this art. Therefore, we have suggested that the Sangeet Natak Akademi which is running the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Akademi, which had the blessings of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru years ago, should take steps to preserve this dance style nurtured in this backward region. This dance should be preserved. This is the only organisation which can this job. I had suggested earlier and also there has been a demand from certain quarters that the Jawaharlal Nehru Manipuri Dance Akademi should be treated as a Deemed University so that this would be able to control the standard of this particular dance all over the country, for that matter in the whole world. What happens at present is in the name of Manipuri Dance, there are distortions and the name of this Manipuri Dance has gone down. Only distortions are rampant now.

Another point which I would like to make is that in the field of sports there should be rural games. I have suggested already that through the rural sports we should develop and promote a number of indigenous games. These indigenous games are available in all the States more or less. So far, States like Maharashtra and others have been able to push up their indigenous games to the status of national games. Some of them have also become international games. Similarly, in the North-Eastern areas there are beautiful and very significant items of indigenous games. They could be developed first into national games and then international games. Trials had been made in certain international meets. Some items had already been presented on the basis of a demonstration. Therefore, these indigenous games should be given due promotion and development. If this is done I think we can develop not only the youngsters in the rural areas but also most of these indigenous game which deserve our support.

With these few words, I would like to conclude my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra to speak. Your party has got one hour and thirty minutes. And I have a list of about nine Members from your party. Please bear this in mind and adjust your speech because when other Members press for the time, it becomes very difficult for me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, without according due priority to education, neither it is possible to ensure the development

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

of human resources, nor the hurdles coming in the way of social changes can be removed and goals laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution can be achieved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after the formation of the new Government, there was hope throughout the country that there would be revolutionary changes in the field of education and distortions so far created would be removed. For this, the first and foremost requirement is that maximum funds should be provided for education. I am distressed to say that after the formation of the National Front Government, this aspiration has not been fulfilled. The National Front in its election manifesto had declared that 10 per cent of the plan expenditure and 6 per cent of the national income is to be spent on education, but that aspiration has not been fulfilled. In the current Budget; out of the total plan expenditure of Rs. 39324 crores, Rs. 855 crores, i.e. only 2.2 per cent of the total has been provided for education.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is more distressing that last year this amount was 2.45 per cent. Instead of removing this anomaly, the Government provided only 2.2 per cent of the total provision for education this year. They could have raised the allocation from 2.45 per cent to 10 per cent in five years and fulfilled the commitment they had made in their election manifesto. In this way, we are moving backwards in the field of education whereas we should have marched forward.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the First five Year Plan, 4.9 per cent of the total plan outlay was spent on education and this year it is only 2.2 per cent. If we continue to spend less and less amount year after year on education, how can we make desired achievements in education? Sir, there are also no indications that the Government will accord priority to education and this is a matter of concern for me. Without Showing any disrespect to Shri Menon, I would like to point out that the Ministry is still in the hands of the hon. Prime Minister and no Cabinet Minister has so far been appointed to head this Ministry. There is no Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, no Vice-Chairman of the U.G.C. and no Director of the N.C.E.R.T Similarly, posts of several heads of educational institutions are lying vacant and work is being managed on ad-hoc basis. It pains me a lot to see that the Government to which we are giving our support is not serious about education and is not according any priority to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the ruling party had also made a commitment in its election manifesto that they would effect necessary changes and make re-appraisal of the old education policy which is being followed for the last 40 years. But nothing has been spelt out clearly as to the direction in which this change would be made. No indication to this effect was ever given either by the hon. President or the hon. Prime Minister in their addresses since the present Government came to power. One thing that I would like to say in particular is that the Government had promised that the duel policy of education would be done away with the fact which was also mentioned in the manifesto of the ruling party. The entire system of education has fallen in the grip of the affluent sections of the society and there is no scope for education for the poor people living in the villages. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while on the one hand, people receive education at Doon school, Swiss School and other public schools, on the other hand primary education is not available to 3 crores of children.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that only 23 per cent of children in this country are able to receive education upto 8th class in schools. There is only one teacher in 64 per cent of primary schools in the country which are supposed to have 3-4 classes. Fifty per cent schools either do not have buildings or mats or drinking water. I do not see any provision in this Budget which could remove these shortcomings. Now, who will remove these shortcomings? 80 per cent of the students who reach higher secondary and college levels

come from top 20 per cent population. The remaining children either do not get the opportunity to join schools or will have to satisfy themselves with sub-standard education. For how long this double standard will continue in the country? Why does not the Government pay attention to do away with this system? I demand that the Kothari Commission Report which was received by the Government in 1966 and which suggests the concept of neighborhood school should be implemented without delay so that the children of the Prime Minister and the class IV Government servants could receive their education in one school in their neighborhood and sons of a millionaire and a poor person could receive education together in the same school. Under the prevailing system, after receiving education in public schools, children of a particular section become I.A.S. officers or join high commissioned ranks in the armed forces and on the other hand village children receive sub-standard education as a result of which they get only petty jobs. If we want uniform education, there is no need of any Navodaya Vidyalaya. You will have to do away with the practice of opening autonomous colleges, Navodaya Vidyalayas and public schools. But I find that the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas is increasing. Secondly, I would like to suggest that arrangements be made to provide education in Indian languages upto higher secondary level. Today the rural children cannot appear in any competitive examination because the papers are not set in Indian languages. That is the main reason why rural children are logging behind. The education has been unadvised. The higher education is imparted in English medium only which is beneficial to only 10 per cent children and the rest 90 per cent rural and poor children are deprived of its benefits. They are lagging behind not only in the matter of employment but also in the matter of development. Therefore in our education policy, we should adopt Indian languages as the medium of instruction. People have been agitating for quite a long time for the inclusion of Indian languages in UPSC examinations. The entrance examinations for 11T and Medical colleges are also conducted in English medium. Consequently, the children are forced to go on agitation. I would like to say that Indian languages should get their right place in the country and the Government should take steps in this direction immediately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are several aspects of history and it can be viewed from different angles, but it is unfortunate that is our country, all the children are thought history from a particular viewpoint and these is no arrangement of teaching it from any other point of view. That viewpoint is Marxist and text books have been prepared recordingly which misrepresent out culture and history. In my opinion any approach to take the children away from the Hindu culture is a wrong approach. The Government needs to pay attention towards this also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, books are of great importance but they have become very costly now a days. The paper and publication have become so costly that no one can read books by purchasing them. Therefore, I would demand that the Government should formulate a scheme under which books could be made available to the people at cheap rates so that they could get benefits of these books. Besides, a network of libraries should be spread all over the country. At present libraries all over the country are being closed because adequate funds are not being provided for them. It has adversely affected the publication work also.

In the Budget, very small amount has been allocated for education and more stress has been given on distance education. Instead of formal education, distance education is being encouraged. In my opinion, distance education cannot become an alternative to the formal education. If at all Government want to encourage the distance education, it should improve its quality, only then it can be made more popular.

One more thing that I would like to mention here is the need for national unity. The need of the hour is to cultivate the feeling of national unity among the people. Through

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education. Today the growing trend of caution, regionalism and conmunalism is posing serious threat to our national unity and the only reason for that is the lack of sense of national unity among the children. So it is very essential to cultivate the feeling of national unity among the children and that can be done through education only. We have to teach them that we are one nation and our culture is one. But here you can see that a meagre amount of Rs. two crores have been provided in this year's budget for national integration. We have a Budget of Rs. One lakh crores out of which only Rs. two crores have been earmarked for national integration. How can national integration be brought about with such a meagre amount? In a country having a population of 80 crores and facing so many disruptive forces, how this meagre amount will meet the requirement of maintaining national unity. It is necessary to root out the problem of communalism and for this purpose more funds should be made available.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Article 30 of the constitution, has given right to the minority communities to establish their own educational institutions. I have no objection to it and for that matter no one should have any objection to it. If they want to run their own educational institution they are free to do so but all people know as to how these educational institutions are being misused, how they are exploiting our society and how they are fanning the communalism. Therefore, I would like to say that the syllabus and the service conditions of the teachers and employees etc. working in the educational institution run by the religious minorities, should be identical to the other educational institutions. Keeping their activities in mind, I do not hesitate in saying that they are propagating communalism. The selections and admissions in these institutions should be regulated by the same code of conduct as for the rest of the institutions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, teachers of Schools and colleges in Delhi have been agitating for quite a long time and their long standing demands have not been fulfilled. College teachers should be given reader's grade and hostel and housing facilities should also be provided to them. Double standard in their service conditions should be done away with. Chattopadhaya Commission was set up to go into the demands of school teachers and it has submitted its report to the Government but its recommendations have not been implemented till now. You can imagine their condition from the fact that only Rs. 15/- per month is being paid to them as medical allowance whereas the Chattopadhaya Commission has recommended 7.5 per cent of the basic pay as medical allowance. Therefore, I request the Government that the recommendations of the Chattopadhaya Commission should be implemented immediately.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say few words about Sanskrit language also Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages but at present its condition is very pitiable. The countries all over the world are thinking in terms of encouraging Sanskrit language. Other countries are opening Sanskrit Universities and including Sanskrit in their courses of study but in our country from where the language originated it is being eliminated or attempts are being made to eliminate it. Sir, it is a matter of regret that the previous Government had dropped Sanskrit from the syllabus and 100 marks paper of Sanskrit was reduced to merely 20 marks paper. Some people went to the supreme court against this decision and obtained a stay order. But it is a matter of great regret that instead of rectifying the mistake committed by the previous Government and granting right place to Sanskrit language, the present Government have sent 8-9 advocates to the Supreme Court to get the stay order vacated. Why is it so? Why are the people forced to go to the Supreme Court for Sanskrit? We cannot even imagine the existence of this country without Sanskrit. Without Sanskrit, we cannot think about our cultural heritage, but that Sanskrit is being dropped from the syllabus and under the cover of three language formula attempts

are being made to eliminate it but such attempts will not succeed. If such attempts are not stopped it would lead to an unprecedented agitation. Therefore, I would like to say that the Government should make a suo moto Statement in the Supreme court that it will restore the earlier status of Sanskrit so that the people may not have to go to the court.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say a few words about sports. The previous speaker who spoke just before me, has rightly said that our position in the field of sports is very pitiable. Our country, having 80 crore people, cannot win even a Singh medal in the Olympic Games whereas small countries with very less population have marched for ahead in sports. The small country like Korea with merely four crore population wins ten gold medals in the Olympic Games. Similarly Germany, with a population of just 1.5 crore occupies top position in the world games. In our country.

14.00 hrs.

We discuss a lot about the Olympic Games. After the defeat, postmortem is done. We express our coucern over the report but we so not make adequate provision for the sports and games. Last year, about Rs. 74 crores were allocated in the Revised Estimates, but this year, only Rs. 68 crores have been allocated for sports and youth welfare and still we expect gold medals from our sportsmen. So long as we do not provide adequate funds for providing facilities, equipment and training to our sportsmen, how can they compete with the sportsmen of other countries. We expect medals from them but we do not provide those facilities to them which are provided by East Germany to her sportsmen. In East Germarny every second village has a Coaching Centre where training is given to the sportsmen. Similarly we compare ourself with Holand. In Holland there are about 300 turf grounds for hockey, whereas in India we have only 2-3 turf grounds. In Russia, Wrestling mats are available in every city and every village but in our country we have 8 to 10 wrestling mats only. Not even a single university in our country has astro turf, tartare track, swimming pool or other facilities of international standard. Most of the schools in our country do not have even a play ground.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Whatever facilities you have got in Delhi, even these are not utilised properly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: They are not being utilised because these facilities are not being made available to the people. Mere construction of big stadia is not enough. Today in Delhi, there are not even 10 per cent playgrounds of the total requirement. We are spending a lot of money on the construction of big stadia. If the Government really intends to do something to encourage the sports in the country, financial assistance should be provided to the schools and clubs. If you succeed in bringing atleast 10 per cent of the population to the play-grounds that would give a great fillip to the sports. Spending only a small amount of money on sports cannot promote its cause. Here, I would also like to make one or two points more. In National Front' election Manifesto there has been a great emphasis on the universalisation of Education which is one of our directive Principles of the State Policy. It has been stated in the Directive Principles that the children between the age group of 8 to 14 years will be given compulsory education. Forty years have passed and instead of fulfilling our promise, our position in this regard has further deteriorated. The National Front Government have envisaged that it would not only introduce compulsory education by 1995 but make an arrangement to provide compulsory education to every child. It is a very good objective but the way the Government is functioning, this objective cannot be realised by 1995. 23 per cent of the children reach upto fourth standard only whereas the rest of them drop out even earlier. Therefore, my submission is that the amount of allocation for education

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should be increased. If we make more allocation for the Education, I think we shall be able to provide primary education all over the country. Education should be considered as the basic pre-requisite for development. I hope that since a period of five months has already elapsed, the National Front Government would give due priority to the education.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Bhagey, two hours and 30 minutes have been allotted to your party and today, there are 12 names on the list of speakers. This number can increase further tomorrow. So taking all these facts in my mind, you shall be allowed to make your submission.

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful for the opportunity you have given me. At the outset, I would like to say that on the 15th when our Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh paid glowing tributes to Mahatma Hansraji, an educationist and founder of the DAV movement, he said that people were getting three kinds of education in our country. The first was education for rural people undre the trees, the second was in smaller towns with little facilities and the third was in special schools in urban areas. There could not have been a better description of the state of education in our country. Schools of various categories cater to children of different economic strata in urban areas.

Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to a number of provisions in the education policy of 1986 which our Government is going to revise or review shortly and bring out a new education policy. But before entering into that aspect, I would like to say that I am one of the Members in this House who come from a backward region of Orissa. And therefore, whatever I say is on behalf of the people of all backward regions particularly the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have been talking so much about language and language development and universalisation of primary education. But sir, during the last 40 years, I do not think that much has been done as far as these backward communities are concerned. I am saying so because when we analyse the figures of State-wise percentage literacy achieved, in accordance with the 1981 census, we can find that the States where the population I am just taking a specific example of Scheduled Tribes is less, the percentage of literacy there is comparatively higher than the other States. The States which are having a higher concentration of Scheduled Tribes, have less percentage of literacy. What I mean to say is that there is something wrong with the very approach towards primary education particularly of Scheduled Tribes.

14.09 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

Why I am laying such an emphasis on primary eduction is because unless we give to children a very good primary education, it will be very difficult for their secondary and university education to succeed. I am speaking in the context of Scheduled Tribes. Today our people have to learn in languages which are different from our own. As a result of that, right from the beginning, we find that the learning process of our children is started. This is because there is a communication gap between the teachers and the taught. I would, therefore, insist that Article 350-A of the Constitution of India which has remained in spirit only in the Constitution should be implemented. You would recall that in the report of the Working Group on the welfare of the scheduled tribes for the Seventh Plan period, there was a specific recommendation with regard to the provisions continued in Article 350-A, that is the State Government or the local Government should make available facilities so that the linguistic minority groups can educate their children through their respective mother-tongue at least at the primary levels. That does not

mean that I am against other State Languages or the languages which are in the 8th Schedule. We will certainly be using these languages, we will certainly be learning the link languages, we shall certainly be learning the Hindi language, but in order that our people get better education, their beginning must be good. Unless they are taught through their respective mother tongue at the primary level to make rearing reassing easier it is not going to happen. In that very Article, there is a provision that the President may give direction to the State Governments to that level. So, I urge upon the Government of India to accordingly issue directions to all those States, wherever tribals are there, so that the tribals come up to the standards on par with others.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Up to which standard?

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: In the Constitution, it has been stated at the primary stage of education I do not want to go beyond that. The change-over can come after that. If the children feel that their learning process is all right, they can prosper and grow.

The Ministry of Human Resource Development is a vast Ministry. I do not know whether I would be able to cover all the points, but even then I would say that the priorities which have been indicated earlier perhaps would continue this year also till a New Education Policy is adopted. That means universalization of elementary education, functional skill development in adult education, vocationalization of school education, consolidation of higher education, moderanization of technical education, language development etc. etc. get priority. Here also, it has been envisaged that target groups or the groups which deserve foremost attention are scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women, those living in backward areas in general, urban slums, border and desert areas and educationally backward minorities and the handicapped. I will just rush through some of the points.

I just want to take up the question of the handicapped, in the country. These are the children who are not getting proper attention and I do not find much for them in our Budget also. Therefore, I would request our Government that in the years to come more and more attention should be paid to them. Recently, one gentleman named Sir Brian Rix the Chairman of the Royal Society for mentally handicapped children and adults (MENCAP) was delivering some lectures in our country. According to him, in England a new Education Act has been enacted. The beauty of this Act is that the education or the schooling of the handicapped children should also go along with—it should be in the same surroundings and same school—the normal children. This is very important. Now, as far as handicap children are concerned, there is only one out of 10 schools in rural areas, although eight out of ten handicapped children are in rural areas in our country this disparity must disappear and we must make efforts towards such programmes so that these handicapped children get proper place and proper schooling so that they may become responsible citizens of out country.

One Hon. Member from BJP was commenting about the paucity of funds allocated for different departments of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Sir, I have no difference with him. The distortions which have taken place in the last 40 years, How can these be undone within such a short time? In the manifesto of National Front it was clearly mentioned that 6 per cent of the total National Income will be spent towards the efforts and activities in Human Resource Development because development of human beings is a key to the development. So, it is important that the allocation for this Ministry should be increased. There is no doubt about it. Sir, I believe strongly that in the years to come that is going to happen and this Government is definitely going to do it because it has committed itself to bring about a new policy where education in routs knowledge and self reliance I will not say that the degrees or diplomas are meant only to get jobs. On the 15th April itself although not very explicitly stated the Prime Minister

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observed that the education should be such that one becomes knowledgeable or one acquire real knowledge should aim at giving courage, self confidence and capacity to every one to take care of oneself and others. That should be the objective of education. Otherwise if the objective is just to get a job, I think such type of education we don't need. That is why we are saying that our education system should be so oriented that those who come out of schools or colleges or technical institutions should have courage and self confidence, if they get jobs then it is all right but if they do not get jobs then they can self employ themselves. That is why too much emphasis has been given on vocationalisation of education.

Sir, in the earlier education policy of 1986, it was ..

MR. CHAIRMAN (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): I have to caution you about the time.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Sir, this is the first time I am speaking. I would just like your indulgence otherwise I will cut short and sit down if you like.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is customary.

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Thank you, Sir. So, vocationalisation of education must continue. Earlier it was programmed that by 1990, 10 per cent of the schools will be covered. If this is the rate of progress we are aiming at, I don't think we will be in a position to tackle the unemployment problem. That is why, Sir, this vocationalisation—there are as many as 600 trades—should be done in such a manner that within a next few years some of these trades, depending upon the requirements locality and situation, should be introduced in almost all the Higher Secondary schools so that most of the students who get out of these schools will be in a position to depend upon themselves. They will not be depending on others. They may not even like to pursue higher education also. There is no point in pursuing higher education unless the objective is academic attainment and scholarship I do not think it is necessary in every case Because, if we give them self-confidence, if we given them courage and if they create confidence in themselves that they can take care of themselves and others, then even education upto higher secondary they should be treated good enough for any job, any competition anywhere in the country. That is why, I would say, vocationalisation of education should have a pride of place in the New Education Policy which is going to be enunciated shortly.

I would like to say a few words about youth and sports and mass literacy programmes. Right now, we are having about 60 per cent illiterates in our country, including children. If we want to do away with this magnitude of illiteracy, a mass movement has to be pursued on a war-footing. The mobilisation has to be such that it will be completed within next five or ten years. Otherwise, we shall be entering the next Century, I think with double the number of illiterates. Many people believe why unnecessarily spend money on this programme of mass adult literacy. That is important. Why in the backward areas, most of the poverty alleviation programme have not succeeded as they should have? It is because, the people, for whom these programmes have been intended have not been in a position to assimilate them. That is why education of masses is necessary—whether it is formal or informal. That is why, the Government should make such a programme so that there can be mass mobilisation as far as this mass literacy efforts one concerned. That is possible, if all of us—the students the teachers, the officers, the volunteers willingly for the vital cause—combine together. I do not think, it would be difficult for us to achieve the objective.

As far as sports are concerned there is vast scope for improve went, Only day before yesterday I was going through a paper wherein something regarding Archery competition was mentioned. A particular Organisation was conducting an Archery competi-

tion. The Prime Minister has gone there to inaugurate that Archery Tournament. There, a mention has been made about the Archers from Rajasthan, and Himachal Pradesh. But I am sorry to note that no Archer from amongst tribes of—Bihar, Bengal and other places—were repeatedly participating. Archery has been a part of our religious participating. Archery has been a part of our religious life. Bows and arrows are integral part of our rituals. Right from the beginning, when a son is born, the bow and arrow are placed, just under or near of boy child the head. So, my point is that, our sports policy is such, that the areas from where you can get really good archers, athleters or sportsmen, are being ignored those areas. That is why I would say that the sports policy should be so formulated that all the people who are having natural talents, should be roped in, trained and exposed to national and international competitions. I am giving you one example of my State—Orissa. I come from Mayurbhanj. Mayurbhanj used to produce excellent footballwers and athletes—long distance runners. Sundergarh, today also takes pride in very good hockey players. But how many players from these areas would you find in the national and international meets? Hardly a few who have risen upto competitive positions with their own efforts. Otherwise, the efforts on the part of Government has been lacking. So, I like to say that it will be good if we can train up people from Sundergarh district, or the adjoining district of Ranchi, as far as hockey is concerned. You know the name of lake Mr. Jaipal Singh who was also at one time a member of this House. Such players could be produced. There is no doubt about it. But our policy has not included these things aspects of talent hurting and training people from backward areas.

A few more words about culture. Of course, we are backward, and economically poor. But we are not lacking as far as culture is concerned. Therefore, I would say that as far as tribal culture is concerned, these things must be preserved. In that context, therefore, I am saying that our tribal languages must also be preserved. In that context, therefore, I am saying that our tribal languages must also be preserved. If you want to preserve them, it the Government wants to preserve them, then these languages must be used in schools, for teaching at least at the primary stage. Otherwise, these languages will die down. There is no doubt about it. It is for the Administration to see how these things can be done. It is not our lookout. That is why I was telling our hon. Minister Mr. Menon that it who for the Administration to find out ways and means. It is none of our business. I want that these languages should be preserved. I want that this heritage should be preserved. People want it, and this must be done—because our population in India is not insignificant it is 5 crores odd. So, I would request the Government, through you, Sir that these languages must be given impetus encouragement and pride of place in the whole arrangement for human resource development, so that national integration can be really achieved, and thought of in the most laudable terms.

Lastly, I am coming to ICDS. This is one of the most important, I should say, and beautiful programmes. There is no doubt about it. Of course, there are certain working difficulties. But this programme should now cover, I should say, the entire country. Why I am saying this is because in our country, due to lack of vitamin 'A' lack of immunization, many children die every year. Many children go blind every year. Many children suffer from cancer every year. Newpapers a couple of weeks ago said that as many as 50,000 children contracted or developed cancer of the Leukaemia type every year in India.

This is the magnitude of the problem. Children are our future citizens. Therefore, for their development, as well as the well-being of expectant and nursing mothers, if this scheme can be put through well, implemented well, and the entire remaining area of the country is also covered, I think it is going to pay rich dividends. There is no doubt about it.

As far as the immunization part is con-

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cerned, as far as my experience is concerned I have been touring blocks and this is one of the schemes I have always looked into the progress is very satisfactory. Only in certain items like nutrition programme, food etc., there is some golmaal. I think that also can be checked sorted out if proper supervision is ensured.

I have taken a long time; I have perhaps provoked some of my friends. But I have pertinent points. So, I do not like to take more time. With these words, I conclude But before concluding, I would thank the officers of the Ministry of Human Resource Development who have been kind enough to supply me with the data necessary for this purpose.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): I am thankful to you for giving me the chance to speak. But I have not been supplied with any material. I would like to depend on what I have learnt in the last ten years in my parliamentary life and also on our Parliamentary Library which has always supplied materials.

The speakers who have spoken from the Treasury Benches and those who are supporting them, they are trying to drag a point before the House that the education policy which was followed by the previous Government was not to the satisfaction of the country's need. There may be a debate on it. But I will urge upon the hon. Minister that, when the new policy is being followed by the Government in future, they do not look at the previous policy from the political angle; they should judge it from the pint of view of what are we today, what has it achieved during the lasts 42 years in the university education, in the secondary education, in the middle school education and in the primary education. The previous government had a programme of "Operation Black Board". The purpose of that education was to solve many of the problems which are being raised now by the hon. Members from BJP and JD. Those schools were without adequate number of teachers. The buildings were not properly built; benches and desks were not there. Where it was a need of two teachers, only one teacher was there. But the fact remains that, when this money was given by the Central Government—Education is in the Concurrent List—the implementation at the State level might not have been in the same manner as should have been done. Nobody will object to the universalisation of the primary education. This is most welcome. But to say that today's education system is for the elites and thereby you are saying that Navodaya Vidyalayas should not be there, I think you will not do justice to the people who are in the remote villages, in poor families with good merit, which many of our children have got in the city area. The idea of Navodaya Vidyalaya was to catch those talents from the villages. A Carpenter's son may have the I. Q. to go to a school where now children of the big people are getting education and are becoming IAS, IPS and so on. They are the cream of the society. In spite of the fact that a boy has I.Q., he cannot enter the government service or he cannot start any business or he cannot become an engineer or he cannot become a doctor, because he he has been born in a poor family. With this idea, a thrust was given to Navodaya Vidyalaya that every State must have at least one Navodaya Vidyalaya; not only that, those children who study in the Navodaya Vidyalayas, they will be picked up not only from the same district but also from other districts and other provinces; and there will be a national integration in this Navodaya Vidyalaya. It will have sports activities; it will also have cultural activities; it will also have study facilities; there will be a minimum fee for the children who are studying there; dresses will also be supplied to them and all that.

The other day, when you replied to a question in this House, you said that there will be no further Navodaya Vidyalaya; and those who were studying there already, their cases would be looked into and steps would be taken to see what could be done about them. I welcome that decision of yours. As I said, do not look at it politically. Now we are saying, Doon School, this school, that school

and so on. I do not want to go into them. Many of your Ministers, who are there are also from Convent Schools; many of you may be from there. If you try to compare them in this manner—now it is only Allahabad school; it is only Allahabad University—you will feel the pinch of it. If you come from the Allahabad University, you can become a Cabinet Secretary; if you come from a particular cadre, you can become this and that and so on. I am not going into it. You have to think about it from the national point of view. I hope that will help you.

Sir, Mr. Malhotra is very rightly saying that university education now, which has spread all over the country, is facing acute financial problems. We expected when this Government that they would increase the allocation in the Budget for Education. But, in fact, after providing Rs. 855 crores as a member rightly said in the First Five Year Plan now this government has reduced the allocation by 2.2 per per cent. It is very bad. And not only that: In all spheres, as very rightly said by so many members, even for sports while it was Rs. 73 crores last year it is now only Rs. 68 crores.

Now, my point is that we have to build up a society which can face the eventualities of life whether a man comes from a poor family or a rich family and the basic need is good education, whether it is primary level, whether it is the secondary level or whether it is the university level. Now all the educational institutions which are in the State sector as well as in the Central Government sector are facing acute inadequacy of funds. The salaries of teachers and professors are very meagre. Why? They go on strike just before the examinations are to be held. Then only their salaries are being increased. But what about the other facilities which are basically needed in a educational institution? A good library, a good sports stadium, a science laboratory properly equipped are essential. These are to be looked into.

I was the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Regional Engineering College, Silchar, and whenever the Board of Governors met, out of 30 agenda items 25 used to be only about the staff problems. Nobody cares about Education or problems relating to Education these days, whether they have been able to give the correct education to the students in an institution. That part of Education is being neglected. So, I will request you to look into this problem and I will also particularly request you to look into this New Policy from a perspective out of political but of the real need of the country today.

Now I should bot mention any particular university. But many of the universities in this country are now converted into Golden Temples. In my State the University has become a place when they are harboring terrorists. One Mr. Jalan was kept inside it. The DG, Police wanted to enter the university but he was not allowed. And ultimately, what happened? People who were kept the they fled away. Fortunately the Governor was an ex-Chief Justice. Not only an ex-Chief Justice but he is now acting as the Governor. When he called the Home Minister and the DG Police, they said that they could not enter the University. He said that with his little Knowledge of law, he could say that in an emergency even without permission they could enter the University. It has happened in Calcutta, in Shri Jyoti Basu's time when there was a dispute between the Vice-Chancellor and the students. The Police did enter the University campus and Jyoti Babu on the floor of the Assembly, said that under the circumstances Police had no other alternative. It is, of course, desirable that the Police should take prior permission. But if the situation goes to the extent that it is necessary, then the bar for taking permission will not be there. What I am telling is in order to enlighten you the situation which is prevailing should be judged and if necessary Police should enter the University.

I visited Punjab. I went to Amritsar and I met the administration there, I talked to some of the Professors and also some journalists. I have also seen that the University campus is also calm. The climate in the villages in Punjab is very cordial as far as the

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relations between the Hindus and Sikhs are concerned. There is no difference of opinion. But if you go to a university which the cultural centre, educational centre, it is found that the students of other communities are being threatened by the students of a particular community to leave the institution and to go away from there. This is what is happening. This is not desirable. Why? Unfortunately some of the professors and the teaching staff have got involved in parochial politics and the students also got into them. That is the reason why the educational atmosphere is being very much affected.

Next I come to adult education. This is one area which should not be neglected. I am glad that in Kerala the Government have started complete eradication of illiteracy and they want to make it cent per cent. It is a welcome step. Kerala, I think, is the highest educated State in the country. When I was a Minister, I saw about fifty Adult Education Centres in my area. I was happy that the village ladies had taken up the schemes so nicely that it had achieved a very good purpose. But, unfortunately there is a caucus in your Ministry. Some of these sanctions are given to certain voluntary organisations. They do not use the funds for which they are given So, there should be more monitoring by your Ministry to see that the funds which are given to a good purpose is not misused.

Previous speakers have spoken about sports. I myself am a sportsmen. I was an international referee. I was Assam Tennis Champion. I played cricket for my University. I have no blood pressure inspite of all political prospects. But I get blood pressure when India loses in hockey and cricket and I feel humiliated. I cannot understand why a country, which is having eighty crores of people, could not produce some good talents. The main reason is that it has become a profession for the people in most of the Sports organisations to go outside the country in the name of sports. Again, selection of the people is done on a quota basis and not on a regular merit basis. I fully agree with Mr. Malhotra when he said that sports have to be seen not only from the angle of developing talents of our young people but also to project our country in the international arena in a better manner. When I was in Defence Ministry, I went to Kashmir and happened to meet one Colonel on the front. He said that six years back he was posted to that front. There was a conflict at that time. He captured one of the posts. The Colonel, who left that post, told him: "You have beaten me in this play. But in hockey I have beaten you'. My blood pressure went up when India lost to Pakistan in the World Cup Hockey. This is the feeling people get. This is a sports battle and in this sports battle, we are going down day by day. So, I would request you to pick up certain teams of sports, which we can develop in the international arena, we should specially catch young people from the down bottom, in the villages, in the small towns; and also see that proper training is given to them.

Lastly, I will say one issue, about which I had personally met the present Prime Minister, yourself and to the Home Minister. I am not trying to warn anybody. I am telling on behalf of twenty-five lakhs of people of Barrack valley. All the parties, CPM, CPI, BJP, Janata, Congress-I, Forward Bloc -I do not know what is the position in my valley we are one on this issue; we are united on this issue. In Rajya Sabha, the Assam University Bill was passed on 5.5.1989. It was passed subsequently in Lok Sabha on 15.5.89. The President of India gave his assent to this bill on 23.5.89. Also a budget provision of Rs. 70.18 crores was made. Out of that, Rs. 50.85 crores was non-recurring; and Rs. 19.33 crores was recurring. When it was passed.

Mr, Chairman, you were in the other House and you had also participated in the discussion. Now you are in the Chair. I do not want to mention anything. When it was passed, there was opposition from certain quarters. There was qualified support from certain quarters. It is also a fact that the Government of Assam did not like the idea. I would not keep anything away from the House because it is a new Government and

now Minister. The fact remains that it was passed, it was given assent by the President. Subsequently, Mr. L.P. Shahi wrote a letter to the Government of Assam for a piece of land measuring 400 acres. It was followed by another letter from the Joint Secretary or the Deputy Secretary level. This was also followed by a letter by me on January 17, 1990 to the present Prime Minister. Previously I wrote a letter to the previous Prime Minister when Assam government refused to give land and a particular donor wanted to give 400 acres of land free of cost for this university. Even now the people of Barrack valley are prepared to by the land. Assam government is saying that land is not available. We will go from house to house in Barrack Valley and raise subscription or donation for the cost of the land which the Government of India is not agreeable to pay. But this university we want for our survival. Assam has got two universities Dibrugarh and Gauhati. And both have reached the saturation point from the point of view of giving admission to the people from all over the State. We want a university for reasons of our security even. Unfortunately, whenever any trouble takes place in Assam, the victims are our boys in Gauhati and Dibrugarh universities. Who does it, why do they do it, I do not want to go into that. In this august House, on behalf of Barrack Valley people, I would like to say that we shall wait for another month or two. If it is not done, we shall have to take the path of agitation and that agitation which the Central Government understands. That will be the path of agitation because the students are agitated. As I see it, in Barrack Valley, there is no political difference on this issue. The BJP delegation is coming and meeting the Government. The CPI and CPM delegation is going to come and meet the Government. This is the decision of all parties. Our delegation has come and met. I shall urge upon the Minister not to neglect it.

At the same time, I must also tell that the desperation of the people of Upper Assam and Lower Assam and Lower Assam should also be met. When our Government was there, from the Congress Party, we, the then MPs, requested the then Prime Minister and the then Education Minister that since the Assam Government as well as the people of Upper Assam and Lower Assam are very much touchy over this particular thing, either the Dibrugarh University or the Gauhati University may be taken over as a central university. I personally talked to the Chief Minister. He said: "If the proposal comes from the Central Government, I think, it will be a good solution, But for me as a Chief Minister to tell, take Gauhati or Dibrugarh University is a bit difficult." I talked about this to the Members of AGP in Rajya Sabha. They are also agreeable to this. So it should be looked into from the point of view of not confrontation but conciliation and how it can be soived. I request you to look into this problem from that point of view; other wise, our students are going out of our control. And students of all political parties are getting together and they are going to start an agitation. Already in Assam, there is ULFA agitation,k autonomous district council agitation and so on. Do not say that Barrack Valley has always been turned as an island of peace. Let peace be there in Barrack Valley. I hope you will solve this problem.

I am grateful to you for giving me this time to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views on the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. I think that as per the modern concept of a nation, the people living in a particular geographical territory with a common language and culture are called a nation. But even after independence, our country has not been able to booster a structural and cultural unity. It has not been promoted in a way as it should have been. The main characteristic of our Constitution and National life is the cultural, linguistic and religious trait of unity in diversity. There are different languages, castes and regions in our country and amidst all these diversities, there is an element of

[Sh. Nand Kumar Sai]

unity. Unfortunately, after independence, efforts have been made to divide them instead of uniting them and I think that the main problem we are facing today is the crisis of values in life. There has been a degenerations of values in our country and it has gone deep to such an extent that it has become difficult to revive them. You can construct roads, high palaces but if you do not build up the character of a man, he will destroy all these things. The formost thing is the building up of individual character of man. In the later stage, of our freedom struggle, Swami Vivekanand while warning the nation, had said that he needed only perfect men, stout, enthusiastic and devoted youngmen and everything else would be developed by them. He said that he needed iron body and steel nerves of his children who should have iron will, strength, manhood, heroic and Brahm tej. He wanted to build up the persons of strong character. But that is not there. Education is a means to build up that strength of character of an individual. I do not think that the existing Education System can do that. Some one has rightly said that he considered Lord Macaulay as the greater enemy of this country than Lord Clive. Lord Clive had forcibly occupied the territory of this country but Lord Macaulay had destroyed its culture. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that in this country, we do not have a national language of our own. Hind, Sanskrit and regional languages like Orriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada etc. which are the languages of our country are not spoken by the people of this country. Instead English is dominating everywhere. I am not against English language but we should just think over that if we continue to speak in English, where does our self respect and national pride stand? I would also like to request the hon. Members that they cannot save the country until feeling of self respect is inculcated among the people of this country. Today, why communal riots are taking place in the country. In our country words are misinterpreted and history has been distorted. Here the word 'Sampradayik' was earlier used or the divergent ways of worship. The word sect or Sampradaya was related to Gurukuls such as sect of Vallabhacharyaji sect of Ramanujacharya. These were the sects of divine knowledge and the word sect, had nothing to do with the ways of worship. The word religion has also been misterpreted. The word secularism is itself of wrong word. No religion can afford to be indifferent. Religion is a very vast term. Sir, the words' Dharma Chakra Pravartnay' have been inscribed there on the wall just above your chair which means that this House is meant to keep the Dharma Chakra in constant motion but we have called this House as Secular. Religion is a very vast thing and it is not only the ways of worship. Similarly, Hinduism has also been dragged into the communal fray whereas a Hindu can never be communal, it is a very vast thing. In this country, there are different panths and castes who have 33 crores of gods and different ways of worship. I do not want to go in to its details as we are short of time. Much more can be said about it. However, today we need to think over it. I would like to request that we should have a uniform system and syllabus of education all over the country. Medium of instruction can be different but out link language should be one. As it has been pointed out by the earlier speakers that some children study in convent schools and public schools whereas the children living in rural areas study in schools which do not have even buildings, teachers, mats, lack-boards, chalk sticks etc. and both of them are asked to appear at the I.A.S. examination, how can the rural child compete with the child who has received his education in a public schools. So, there should be one syllabus of study all over the country. The Education Policy should be framed on the lines indicated in the Kothari Commission's report. Today, we are lacking in national character and we can go ahead in that direction if we adopt a uniform education policy.

Civilization and culture have become the subjects of a Department. Afterall, where do we have missed out culture? That has been destroyed. Here we are quarreling with one another because we think that only the way of worship is religion. Here that was not

the real meaning of religion. Rise of civilization took place in our country. The renowned Hindi poet Mahakavi Prasad had rightly, said that:

> "Jage ham, lage jagane, vishwa lok main faila phir aalok,
> vyom, tam, punj hua tab nash, akhil Sansriti ho uthee Ashok."

It was here that we lighted the torch o civilization and took it on to the other countries of the world. Sanghamitra and Mahendra, the daughter and son of king Ashoka went out to foreign countries to propagate our religion and culture. The real problem is that we do not know about our language and culture which we have inherited, from our past. I was going through a book issued by the Ministry of Human Resources Development in which it has been stated that Government was working for the welfare of women. Someone had demanded that women should be given a status equal to that of man and various steps are being taken by the Government to give equal status to women. In this regard, I would like to say that only a small amount has been earmarked in the Budget for this purpose. Earlier, there was no such question of equality, we had given a very high status to the women. Our history bears the testimony of the fact and it has been stated in our Shastras that-Yatra naryastu pujyante, ramante tatra devata—which means that where women are respected, gods live there. But today the miserable condition of the women in our country is known to you very well. Previous Government had raised much hue and cry over the act of Sati committed by Rupmati Kunwar in Rajasthan. Efforts were made to malign our culture and philosophy. A law was enacted against it to mean that anyone who encourages sati would be awarded the death sentence. But what was sati, why she had done so, how this practice came into existence and what were the earlier traditions and customs, all these things were not taken into account. It is correct that women should be respected. Even today, several dowry death cases are taking place every day. The laws enacted for this purpose are not being implemented. Therefore, I would like to say that more stringent laws should be enacted and implemented strictly.

AN HON. MEMBER: The law has been enacted but it is not being obeyed.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Who is to obey a law? It is the responsibility of the society to ensure that all laws in force are obeyed and accordingly a social awareness must be erected. Development of women in this country and the progress of our culture and civilization is not possible within the constraints laid down by this budget. Therefore, more funds should be provided.

Sir, the condition of sports and games in our country is also very bad . I was just going through the disciplines in which India wins Gold Medals. Everybody knows the number of medals won by India at the last Asian Games. The Asiad held in Delhi was well-organised but India's performance was very poor. Why does India lose in hockey? The performance of our sportsman in foreign countries is very poor. If games and sports are confined to just a few city centres in the country, there will not be any progress, Sports should be taken to the countryside. Rural talent should be spotted and nurtured. The sportsmen must possers a lat of stamina but Indian sportsmen do not have this quality. Opportunities to participate in sports and games are provided only to those who have a say among the authorities who are few and far matter. Sports facilities like sport centres and playgrounds should be provided in villages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time will you take? The hon. Home Minister will make a statement at 3.00 p.m. If you can wind up in a minute or two, well and good, otherwise you may continue afterwards if you want to speak for 5-7 minutes... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: For the development of sports we must tap the potential in rural areas. Tournaments should be organised at the village level to bring out

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the promising sports talent in villages I have noted that most of the medal winning sportsmen in Korea, China and Japan have their origins in villages So, I would request the Government, through you to take steps in this direction and look for talented sportsmen in the country's rural areas I feel that the funds set aside for this purpose in the budget are very meagre These funds are not sufficient for the development of sports in the country.

MR CHAIRMAN You can continue afterwards Now the hon Home Minister will make a statement

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15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Incidents of major fire at Vigyan Bhavan and Sadar Bazar on 16.4.1990

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED) I wish to apprise the Hon ble Members of this august House about the two major incidents of fire in Delhi-one at Vigyan Bhavan and the other at Sadar Bazaar on 16 4 90

At about 3 50 p m , a call was received at the Control Room of Delhi Fire Service that a fire had broken out on the second floor of Vigyan Bhavan Immediately fire-fighting vehicles including turn-table ladder and hydraulic platform etc were rushed to the spot Initially, the fire was considered medium, but subsequently it was declared serious and further reinforcements were rushed to Vigyan Bhavan

At about 1 40 AM the fire was declared a major ire and more number of pumping units were pressed into service The fire was finally got under control at about 8 30 A M on 17 4 90

The fire had originated from the Committee Room "H" on the second floor in Vigyan Bhavan It spread rapidly because of the synthetic and wooden material used in insulation, furniture, panelling etc as also the water-proofing on the roof through coaltar The smoke and the fire appears to have spread through the air-conditioning ducts causing further complication

In the fire-fighting operation at Vigyan Bhavan 7 Delhi Fire Service personnel and 1 civilian were injured Two personnel of the Fire Service has been admitted to hospital while the remaining six were discharged after first-aid

During the fire-fighting, normal water supply was maintained through underground water storage in the vicinity Lt Governor, Delhi as well as senior officers of Delhi Administration, Police Commissioner were on the spot for supervising and coordinating the operation

The Lt Governor, Delhi has set up a high level Committee consisting of Shri P N Mehrotra, former Fire Adviser to the Government of India with two other Members namely S/Shri N K Singhal, IPS, former DGP and Shri B B Nanda, Chief Engineer, MCD, Delhi The Committee has been asked to inquire into the cause of fire, promptness and effectiveness of the Delhi Fire Service in tackling the situation, adequacy of fire prevention measures in Vigyan Bhavan and to suggest remedial measures The Committee has been asked to submit its Report to the L G within a month

At this stage I would not like to express any opinion about the cause of fire as this has to be investigated by the Committee set up by the Lt Governor of Delhi However from the statement of witnesses who were inside Vigyan Bhavan at the time of fire, it appears that a short-circuit in the electrical system might have started the fire So far there is no evidence of the fire having been started as a result of sabotage.

Another report of a fire was received at

the Control Room of Delhi Fire Serve at about 7.00 P.M. that a fire had broken out in Gandhi Gali in Sadar Bazaar. The fire tenders from the nearest fire station were rushed to the spot immediately. The fire fighting operations were handicapped because of the congested locality which did not permit easy access to the fire tenders. Moreover, the shops in the market deal with a variety of plastics and chemicals, some of which are highly inflammable. The fire was declared as major and further re-enforcement rushed to the spot. The fire fighting operations were conducted with the help of 13 water jets and water supply was maintained rom an underground tank.

Additional fire tenders from the defence authorities and neighbouring States were obtained and pressed into service. The fire was finally brought under control early in the morning, but it is quite likely that it will keep on smouldering for some time. Sufficient number of engines have been kept as standby at the spot. The cause of the fire is under police investigation. While the cause of fire would be known only after the necessary police investigation, there is no evidence so far of any sabotage.

I have given instructions to the authorities concerned to review the fire fighting arrangements in Delhi to determine their adequacy and state of preparedness. Delhi Administration would also go into the question of the adequacy of fire fighting equipment for high-rise buildings and new developments that have taken place in the Delhi urban areas, especially the congested localities and the densely populated areas. A programme will also be undertaken to create greater awareness and public consciousness of the dangers of such fires and the precautions that should be taken by the various interests

15.04 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Fire incident in Adarsh Nagar on 17.4.1990

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): There was a fire at about 5.12 A.M. today in jhuggis at Adarsh Nagar near Azadpur Subzi Mandi. 14 fire engines were pressed into service immediately. The fire was brought under control at 5.55 A.M., but fire was extinguished at 6.20 A.M. The extent of damage and number of huts gutted is being ascertained. The cause of fire is under police investigation.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Honourable Members, I am constrained by the convention of the House to not permit clarifications. However, I am mindful of the concern of so many hon. Members and I would, therefore, give opportunity, not to everyone. Please decide amongst yourselves as to who is to express concern. It is the collective concern of the House and I would give an opportunity to express concern. Thereafter, without setting any precedent in the House, I would leave it to the discretion of the hon. Home Minister, whether he wishes to respond to any of the observations that the hon. Members make or does not wish to respond. I will start with Shri Chidambaram.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my request was that...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be seated. I shall listen to everybody's request.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: My submission is that the hon. Minister went for an on-the-sport assessment of the situation. So if he wants to add anything to what he has already said, he may do so.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the Government to decide that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga) Sir, yesterday was 'Fire Services Day.' It is a day in the year when the Fire Service, look back upon their work, reflect upon what they have achieved and there is all-round commendations and praise and that was the day on which two major fires and one—from what appears from the Home Minister's Statement—minor fire broke out in Delhi The Home Minister should have answered or tried to answer in his Statement, a number of questions which arise from this morning's newspaper reports and other reports Firstly, the Home Minister quotes unnamed wit nesses of having told him or his Government that a short circuit causes the fire, but the newspapers carry Mr Dheri s observations and comments Mr Dheri is the Chief Fire Officer Why does the Home Minister not even refer to Mr Dheri's observations? If he can quote unnamed sources, why can he not recognise his own Chief Fire Officer s observations? Secondly, the DGP, IGP Conference was going on in Vigyan Bhawan The Commissioner of Police says that while the Conference was on, they noticed the spark and some smoke Then, we have another statement of the Commissioner of Police that he returned to the scene of fire at about 2 30 p m or 3 30 p m What happened in between? After senior Police Officers of this country noticed the short circuit and noticed the fire, did they just abandon the place and run away?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) It is not fair on their part

SHRI P CHIDAMBARAM I am asking this question you are not answering I hope

Thirdly, the Home Minister's Statement does not disclose the fact that according to first report given by the Chief Fire Officer and the Police to the Government the fire was brought under control Another fire started at 2 00 a m this morning The Home Minister s Statement jumps from the first fire to the second fire and in fact, tries to dovetail both fires and say, it was a minor fire which was declared as a major fire at 2 00 a m Everybody in Delhi knows, everybody in that area knows that at 2.00 a.m., there was a major crash when the roof fell down and a big blaze, bigger than the blaze that was seen yesterday evening, which consumed all the rooms of Vigyan Bhawan. The Home Minister's Statement does not make any reference to the state of Vigyan Bhawan. Is the entire building now gutted by fire or is that building renovatable? Is it possible to do small repairs or big repairs or had the entire building to be put up now? Nothing is mentioned in the Home Minister's Statement. I am constrained to observe that we have more information from newspapers that from the hon Home Minister

Then, Sir, is the Delhi Fire Service equipped to deal with two major fires on the same day? One major fire was on Vigyan Bhavan and the other major fire was at Sadar Bazar Were they equipped to deal with two major fires? He mentioned having drawn upon equipment and fire tenders and neighbouring States He does not say which States halped him, when they helped him, whether there was delay Was the delay which was there because of lack of equipment to deal with two major fires? Now what happens in future, when may be two or three major fires in Delhi Delhi is a major metropolitan city today with a population of 80 lakhs If you cannot deal with two major fires and if you have to draw upon equipment and personnel from neighbouring States, then what is the state of your fire services?

Finally, for the last several years, including the years when the Congress was in power and ruling the country, the major complaint has been that there are may buildings in Delhi which did not conform to the requirement of the Fire Service My colleague, Mr Sontosh Mohan Dev was dealing with the subject I know, notices were issued to as many as 185 buildings—most of them were Government buildings Now, the Home Minister has appointed a committee—if I am wrong, he may correct me—consisting of three officers who were part of this establishment during the period of 5 to 10 years, namely, the former officer in-charge of Civil Defence, the former Chief Fire Adviser It is

the very officers in whose tenure these 185 buildings were either put up or in whose tenure these 185 buildings were found defective. So, what is the point of asking these very officers to report and comment upon the Services? Would you not call upon the experts from outside, from other States to do it?

I say, there is not much in the Statement. This statement does not really reflect the gravity of the situation. I think, the Home Minister should come forward tomorrow with a statement which reflects the gravity of the situation.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I want only half-a-minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I must make it very clear that I am not setting a new precedent. It is up to the Hon. Home Minister to respond. I will give you half-a-minute. But I will caution the hon. Members that I canot have an *improtmpu* discussion on this. It is only in recognition of your concern that I am permitting the Members to voice their concern.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: This fire in Vigyan Bhavan had started at 3.30 p.m. yesterday. But this morning when I went out for the morning walk, I saw flames and smokes in Vigyan Bhavan. I went near the building. I was obstructed by the police. Then, I said, I am a Member of Parliament and I wanted to know what is happening there. I went near Vigyan Bhavan. Even at 6 o'clock this morning, Vigyan Bhavan was in fire. What happened to the fire brigade? Have they become so inefficient? Even at 6 O'clock, the fire was there and the fire brigade was not there. Why the fire could not be extinguished till this morning? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman Sir, I am from Delhi and so I should be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You shall certainly get an opportunity to express your views, Hon. Shri Malhotra is also from Delhi. I can understand you feelings.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, the hon. Home Minister said that the Lt. Governor has ordered an inquiry into the Vigyan Bhavan fire and the Delhi Administration has been given necessary of directions as far as the fire in Sadar Bazaar is concerned. Would it not have been better to set up an inquiry committee for the Sadar Bazaar fire which was perhaps of a more serious nature? Previously too there have been incidents of fire over there and this is the third or fourth time that a fire has broken out in that area. The wiring in those localities is faulty resulting in a potentially explosive situation. It would have been most appropriate to have set up an independent inquiry committee to suggest steps to prevent the recurrence of such accidents .

A fire incident in which 40-50 fire tenders have to be used is called a major fire. What are the arrangements at the Administration's command if unfortunately, two major fires break out at the same time in Delhi? In the most recent case, the position was such that when the fire broke out in Sadar Bazaar all the fire tenders were engaged in extinguishing the Vigyan Bhawan fire. This led to a one hour delay in reaching fire control assistance to Sadar Bazaar. Almost four hours later, fire tenders were sought from Faridabad, Mathura and the Defence authorities. Can we afford to wait for four hours when such a situation arises in a city like Delhi? It is absolutely essential that fire fighting neasures should be up-to-date in a city such as Delhi. Yesterday the hon. Home Minister said that the country must be in a state of preparedness for a possible confrontation with Pakistan. Will this be the level of preparation that we should be incapable of controlling two major fires at the same time in the capital city of the country? To overcome such a situation, special arrangement must be made for Delhi.

Thirdly, I want to say that the hon. Home Minister's statement does not mention anything about rehabilitation measures for those affected by the fire. Nothing has been men-

[Sh. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

tioned about taking immediate steps to rehabilitate those affected by the fire honouring their claims or granting them loans at low rates of interest to re-open their shope and establishments, as it may take months to clear the debris from there.

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I would like to raise 2-3 points. The hon. Home Minister has not mentioned the number of shops gutted in the Sadar Bazaar fire Nearly 700 shops were gutted when fire tenders reached the spot (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The local people were saying that you did not reach the spot. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: You are wrong. It is not proper on your part to level such allegations This is really bad. The stock of water had exhausted by the time the fire tenders reached the spot, so water could not be sprayed on the burning structures. Thirdly, they did not have the full fire fighting equipment with them. Instead of spraying water to extinguish the fire that was burning the shops they sprayed water on the adjacent buildings thus making the accident more serious.

Another thing I want to point out is that after a fire broke out the first time in that area, the insurance companies refused to insure those shops. Today a local shopkeeper is unable to insure his shop because insurance companies do not entertain his application. This is a very strange situation. There is no provision for compensation for the losses which run into crores of rupees. According to the bye-laws, they cannot construct buildings and the banks will not give them loans. So the crores of rupees in losses bears down heavily on them. The hon. Home Minister's statement does not mention all these points.

Fourthly, the inquiry committee which had been set up earlier had given certain suggestions which were agreed upon by the Delhi Administration. But till now, not a single suggestion has been implemented. Even today fire brigade pipes do not have water as they remain clogged at places as a result of road repair work. Water does not flow in these pipes. I would like to know why the suggestion were not implemented.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I fail to understand why enquiry of only one incident has been ordered. It is not good. Today when I went to Sadar Bazar, the general impression in that area was that adequate attention could not be paid to the fire accident which took place there only because full attention had been concentrated on Vigyan Bhavan fire. I visited Vigyan Bhavan yesterday at about 7.0'clock. At that time, about 35-40 fire tenders were there, out of which only 12 were in use and the rest were perhaps, not required.

The fire at Sadar Bazar broke out at 7.00 or 6.30. It is said that the first fire tender reached the spot after about one hour. I do not know whether it is true. But such an impression among the people is not good. As Vigyan Bhavan was a prestigious building, the Government paid maximum attention to it whereas least attention was paid to human lives, shops and those who were ruined. The concerned officials of that area met me and denied this. However, it would be appropriate to hold enquiry of both the accidents so that we can look into the problem in the proper context.

I agree that it is necessary to provide compensation to those who suffered loss in Sadar-Bazar.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): The Union Minister, Shri Paswan also accompanied us and just now we have returned from the site. We put some demands before him on behalf of the people of that area which he has accepted. The Lieutenant Governor was also there. I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to inform us about the latest position. I would like to submit that the number of shops destroyed in the fire is 800 and not 700. People were asking why Shri Jai Prakashji did not come...

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: You should not stoop so low.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is nothing wrong in it. About 800 shops have been gutted in the fire in Sadar Bazar. That market is a whole sale market and if we take that commodities worth Rs. 10 lakhs were there in each shop, the total loss comes to about Rs. 80 crores. It was a major fire which has not been extinguished even now. My submission is that because of two major factors- which even the officials admit-one that the electric connections could not be snapped immediately, because the officials were not present and secondly because of non availability of water, the fire could not be controlled. The Investigation should not be restricted merely to two fire accidents. In my view, fire accidents in Rajouri Garden Telephone Exchange and Rajendra Place also should be investigated. Shri Paswan may kindly make an announcement to this effect in the House.

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that yesterday when fire broke out in Vigyan Bhavan, I went there in the evening. There I came to know that though there was lack of adequate fire fighting equipment, the fire brigade had fought it breavely and in the process, two firemen received severe burn injuries. One thing about which I am extremely concerned is that a few minutes before the fire broken out in the Vigyan Bhavan building a meeting of Directors General of Police and Intelligence Bureau had come to a close. Alongwith me crores of people in the country suspected that there may be a conspiracy behind the fire accident when we came to know about it from the TV news yesterday. Probably, there could be a conspiracy as high officials were attending the meeting. The fire broke out just after the meeting was over. May be cause of wrong timings. The conspiracy could not succeed because of wrong timings and the fire spread as soon as the meeting was over. In view of these speculations, it would be better if the Minister of Home Affairs gives a clarification in this regard. Does he suspect something or is he trying to hide something by saying that it was just a short circuit and nothing else.

[*English*]

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much, very kind of you. The whole thing that has happened is a matter of deep shock and concern to all o us. Every citizen of this country is shocked because of this fire accident in Vigyan Bhavan. It is such a prestigious building. It is an internationally prestigious building. We all know that it was the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who was responsible for creating that building. It was again renovated at the time of NAM. Such a thing is really shocking indeed. I do not take any partisan view of it. I refuse to take it. I do not want to put the Government into any unnecessary embarrassment also. That is not my approach at all. I do not want to claim any political gladge on it either. I only wish to understand from the Home Minister that since they have ordered a departmental inquiry, will the Minister be able to find out, from the departmental inquiry, as to how such a big thing has happened. Last night, I think, BJP MPs were also there. We were also there in the other fire also in Sadar Bazar. There also, I saw things myself and they have also gone into these things. Then these bomb blasts in the police stations...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not on bomb blasts.

SHRI H.K.L. BAGAT: I only want to understand whether the Home Minister if satisfied that with a mere departmental inquiry he shall be able to find out the truth.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, fire accidents are becoming are regular feature in Delhi and often we come across news of fire accidents. Sometimes, it is a jhuggi jhonpri colony or PVC market; sometimes it is Sadar Bazar and now it is Vigyan Bhavan. Our fire services are not fully equipped to control the situation,

[Sh. Tarif Singh]

because multi storeyed and high-rise buildings are coming up very fast. In remote areas adequate arrangements should be made if crops are destroyed in fire and adequate compensation should also be provided for the loss.

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pakistan is involved in this fire accident. Terrorists are involved in it. It is happening everywhere. They have been doing it is a planned manner. This aspect should also be considered during the enquiry that Pakistan is behind it. That is all what I have to say.

[*English*]

SHRI S. BENJAMIN (Bapatla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you know in Kashmir, after the incident of Vice-Chanceller...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are limiting it to Delhi.

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: The house to house search was made. From the papers we are learning that militants have dispersed...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are not on Kashmir. We are on the equestion of Delhi. We are not on Kashmir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BENJAMIN: These militants have struck throughout the country and as a result of which, there is a food poisoning case at one place and a short-circuit in another place and again a fire accident in another place. Can there be action? Because of the dispersal of those militants, these things are happening. This is the general impression created in this country. Will the Minister rather make his statement relevant?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): I had the opportunity to go through this Gopala Tower Inquiry Report and some of its recommendations. On the basis of that we had replied in the past in both the Houses. As rightly pointed out by my colleague, there are recommendations for 183 buildings including the Government buildings, private buildings and hotels. All that I request the hon. Minister is that the fire brigade can check it if the corrective steps are taken. But the Government of India and its respective departments refused to give funds or finance the repair of these buildings as per the norms suggested by this Committee. Kindly look into this aspect. Otherwise, many more discussions will be there in this House. Kindly go through this Report and its recommendations and the buildings. Otherewise, any more accidents will occur.

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Vilas, would you like to ask something?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have nothing special to say. The Minister of Home Affairs has informed us about everything. He will give us more information. Shri Madan Lal Khurana also made some remarks. Today, I visited Sadar Bazar, Adarsh Nagar and Vigyan Bhavan along with the Lt. Governor of Delhi and Shri Khurana. The hon. Minister has already informed that an enquiry has been ordered in this regard. Relief of Rs. 500/- has been announced for the affected people in the jhuggi-jhonpari area of Adarsh Nagar. Rs. 250/- will be paid to those whose bicycles etc. have been burnt. Yesterday, I saw that a small girl was burnt terribly. Some people had their hands burnt. An announcement has been made that the next of kin of those who have died will be given Rs. 10,000/- and the people who have sustained burns will be given Rs. 2,500/-. We went to Sadar Bazar also. The people of that area made two components in particular-first that the electric wiring in that area was pretty old and the accident took place only due to old wiring. In this regard, the Delhi Administration and we assured them that new wiring would

be provided there so that such incidents may not recur. The Second complaint was related to insurance. The persons who had got their assets insured should be given the insured amount at the earliest and the others should be given loans etc. The Government will not only take these two matters into consideration but also implement them expeditiously.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon the hon. Home Minister I must make it very clear yet again that I am setting no new convention in the House; it is up to the Home Minister to respond to the observations of the hon. Members or not to respond.

There is yet another clarification I would like to make. Now that the hon. Members have had a chance to express their concern about this, there will be no further discussion on this very same matter again in the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI J.P. AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether Call Attention or a discussion under Rule 193 would be allowed on this issue after that.

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: There are some basic questions because of these fire accidents. As the hon. Members said, it was a small fire which converted into a major fire. About the fire preventive measures which have been taken and as far as the efficiency of fire fighting force—how they dealt with it—is concerned; all these matters will be looked into and enquired into by the high powered committee which has been appointed by the Government.

The Lt. Governor has appointed it and it is a time-bound committee. Within one month the Committee has to submit its report. Whether it was the result of a sabotage, whether it was the result of electric short-circuit for whether it was or some other reason; all these matters are to be looked into by the Committee.

Secondly, about the Sadar Bazar incident, the contention of the hon. Members is that it is a congested locality. 20 fire fighting tenders were sent there. The emergency was like that, if you could get it from Haryana or other neighbouring places there is no reason why not to bring it from there. I see that the same Committee will enquire into whatever is the cause of this fire. The same Committee will be given the job to see what preventive measures can be taken.

As far as the assessment of damage is concerned, how much damage has been caused to Vigyan Bhawan, whether the building can be renovated, etc.; that assessment is being made and in one or two days were will get it.

About the planning of Sadar Bazar, I am told generally the shop-keepers do have insurance policy. Anyhow the area is very congested. If we want to rehabilitate it, we shall have to plan that market in a different way so that again nothing like that happens. I was told by the fire fighting officers that because of the congestion of the locality they were not able to reach the fire tenders there.

I assure the hon. Members that whatever precautionary measures are to be taken, they will be taken. We have some deficiencies. In all the buildings which have been constructed by the Government, adequate fire prevention measures have not been taken. We have to review it and see that all the buildings, whoever constructed them, will adhere to certain norms.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What happened to the earlier Committee? There was a report by another Committee and Shri Dev referred to that. Was that report opened earlier? (*Interruptions*) Was any action taken by anyone? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: We have to go into that report. (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN Thank you, Mr Home Minister With the consensus of the House, we, now have to proceed with the discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (*Interruptions*)

PROF P J KURIEN (Mavelikera) Why did you appoint those persons to conduct the inquiry, who were responsible for constructing these buildings without sufficient precautions to prevent fire?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED They are all very well-known officers men of integrity men of vision They have done good service They are all officers of great calibre and integrity We should not doubt their integrity (*Interruptions*)

MR CHAIRMAN I am sorry I cannot let the House to go on with conversation We have tc proceed with the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Human Resource Development Now Shri Nand Kumar Sai to continue

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DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1990-91 MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT – *CONTD*

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh) Mr Chairman Sir I was saying that we should popularise sports in the villages The sports talent available in the villages should be brought forward in national competitions so that our level of sports could rise Sir as I said earlier, during the last 40 years after the independence there have been concerted efforts to cause harm to our culture, there have been efforts to discourage it Just a while ago we were talking about incidents of fire The Vigyan Bhawan caught fire and there was fire in Sadar Bazar causing widespread damage to property in both the incidents But I want to tell you about the fire that has been set to our culture and to the unity and integrity of our country Under the existing education policy the English language which was introduced by Lord Macaulay is being taught with a view to making its use as a spoken language But that has not been the case with Sanskrit which is being taught on grammatical considerations I would like to request the hon Minister to make Sanskrit compulsory from primary to higher classes and it should not be taught from grammatical considerations but as a spoken language. One can pick up grammar automatically But the people who evolved the education policy, deliberately make Sanskrit, a language not to be taught as a spoken one Some one said that it is a dead language Besides, Sanskrit was propagated as a difficult language In this way, efforts were made to lead us away from our culture

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKAM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

I would, therefore, like to request you to make study of Sanskrit compulsory There have also been distortions in the history When we study history, we are told that the Aryans came from outside India We are also taught in the schools that our ancestors came from outside and ruled over India Efforts have also been made to interpret that the Britishers, though outsiders, should rule over India just as the Aryans coming from outside India ruled over the country But it is totally wrong Great poet Prasad has replied this point in his following description of India

> "Jatiyan ka utthan patan andhiyan jhadi prachand samir,
> Khare dekha jhela hanste pralaya ke ham pale hue vir,
> Kisi ka hamne chhina nahin pralaya ka raha palna yahin,
> Hamari janmabhoomi thi yahin kahin se ham aye the nahin "

We should do this Let the history be rewritten The history, now being taught to children is not correct It should be written against What is our base and what is our

background? We should think about these factors and see that history is written afresh. Sir, the subjects and books we are teaching to children in schools are not at all fit for them. It appears that instead of imparting knowledge to the children. We are teaching them how to carry load. The education that we impart to the students should be of some quality and it should contain lessons about national unity, integrity, religion and culture. It should also contain lessons about countries of the world. The following maxim from the 'Panchatantra' is most appropriate in the context of present education system. If you put a bundle of sandal wood on the back of an ass, it is no doubt that it will feel the burden of wood, but it can never have the feeling of the smell of the sandal wood. It cannot realise the importance of sandal wood. The maxim reads as follows:

> "Yatha kharascha chandanam bharwahi, bharasya vetta na tu chandanasy."

I request you to change the courses of study. The load is so heavy that the children find it difficult to gain knowledge out of it.

Mr. Chairman. Sir, since several of my hon. friends want to speak, I would not like to take much time. The situation that has emerged in the country is highly deplorable. Today we raise the issue that women should get equal rights. But we have not achieved much breakthrough in this direction. We treated women worthy of reverence and called them deities. For us "Yatra naryastu pujyante, ramante tatra devata." (Where women are respected, Gods shewer their blessing). Shri Prasad said in his epic 'Kamayani'.

> 'Nari tum kewal shraddha ho viswas rajat nag pad tal mein
> Piyus srotsi baha karo jeewan ke sundar samtal mein".

But today, these lines have no value. The women has been reduced to a materilal for advertisement.

Government should take steps to improve the lot of the women because their number is quite large in our society. A vehicle cannot move if one of its wheels is removed. Similarly, if the women are not brought at par with men the country cannot make progress. In the villages, a large number of women are illiterate. If we educate one male member, we educate single person only. But if one woman is educated the entire generation receives education. Our cultural and overall development depends on women's education. Today the country is facing crisis like poverty, unemployment and starvation. But crisis in national character is the worst crisis. After the independence actories were set up, big buildings and wide roads were constructed. But character of the individual has not been built properly. Many talented people were born in this country, but they went abroad. The Government spends huge sums on doctors and engineers, but they leave the country and settle abroad. The country spends a lot of money on the education of a doctor but the doctor goes away to a foreign country. There is the example of Dr. Har Gobind Khurana before us. He wished to undertake research in our own country. But nobody co-operated with him. So he went to America.. He has been awarded Nobel prize for is work in that country. It is a highly deplorable situation that he is utilising all his strength in the development of the U.S.A.

Education and culture, these two should be the main subjects and maximum funds need to be provided for them. Then only we can take the country forward. Clashes take place in our country in the name of religion. Lord Macaulay caused damage to our culture during British regime. Similar efforts are still continuing. Everybody has forgotten the fact the principle of Hinduism is in the national interest. Guru Rabindranath Tagore wrote a story, 'The Kabuliwallah,' which is a bright example of communal harmony and we should cast our society to that shape. It has been advocated in our culture that the whole world is a family. But we have forgotten these teachings. It has also been said that—

[Sh. Nand Kumar Sai]

"Ayan nijah paroveti ganana laghu chetsam,
Udar charitanam tu vasudhaiv kutumbakam."

Today Hinduism is being presented in a distorted manner. Hindu religion is not a way of worship, it is not a religion. It is the best way of human life. This thing has been reflected in our scriptures in the following words—

"Sarve bhavantu sukhinah, sarve bhavantu niramaya,
Sarve bhadrani pashyantu, ma kaschid dukh bhag bhavet."

Therefore, a call was given to make the whole world follow the Ayan faith

"Krinavanto vishwamayam"

While defining Hinduism in the World Parliament of Religions at Chicago, the great Indian Saint, Swami Vivekanand quoting a shloka from the Upanished said:

"Ruchinam vaichitryat riju kutil nanapath jusham,
Nrinameko gamasttwamasi paysam arnav iva."

Just as various rivers start from their places of origin and join the ocean at the end, people of different tastes worship god in various forms and finally absorb themselves in the 'Paramatma'. This is our philosophy and this is our culture. But it is matter of sorrow that damage has been caused to it and it is being clubbed as communal. Unless this religion is brought above and the true fabric of Hinduism is brought to the fore, welfare of this country cannot be ensured. This thing I know that these is no dearth of anything in our country. In the north, it is endowed with alluvial land of Ganga and Yamuna, in the south there is large stretch of land irrigated by Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari, in the east flows Gandak and in the north east there is the plateau of Brahmaputra. It has Punjab, the land of five rivers and Kashmir, which is rich in fruit orchards. But today both these States are burning. Similarly, there are other rivers and fertile land. In spite of all those we are lagging behind. It is only due to the absence of national character. Please have it developed. Then only our country will develop.

Finally, I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister that he should be shape the fabric of the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the way. I have proposed and the hon. Members have approved. Please provide more funds for this Ministry and extend it to villages. Uniform courses o study should be adopted for the whole country. Then only this country could achieve progress.

With these words, I conclude my speech in respect of this Ministry.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Prof. Menon was in the Ministry of Planning earlier. So, he must be knowing the importance of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the resource which this country has. The root cause of any illness in the society is only due to lack of right development of human resources. If the resources are to be secured for any project to be undertaken by any Ministry, they can be secured only from the production or generation of wealth which is made from the same human resources in this country. So, unless the human resources or the human beings are adequately trained to acquire great skills to generate wealth, we cannot succeed. When there are no resources at all, there is no point in complaining or telling that with these sorts of resources, every project has to be undertaken, whether it is civil aviation or communications or surface transport or industry. If any field is to be improved, basically the human resources have to be improved. If this point is understood by various people in the Govern-

ment, then many of the problems facing this country will be solved. I will give a little statistics. Out of 800 million people living in this country, 400 million are in the range of working. In any walk of life like carpentry, teaching, accountancy, etc., unskilled people are paid less. Take, for example, carpentry. Any man in this country will be prepared to pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 per day for a skilled carpenter. But he will not pay even Rs. 20 for an unskilled carpenter. That means, the difference in acquiring the skilled person, per head, per day is about Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Even by paying Rs. 20 per head per day for 400 million people and at the same time, improving the skill of those 400 million people, the wealth that can be generated is about Rs. 2 lakh crores in a year. Keeping in mind the present standard of the Gross National Product which is about 3.4 lakh crores and also this Rs. 2 lakh crores, one can realise the importance of the skills or the concentration which these human resources require. Everybody felt happy when it was mentioned in the National Front manifesto that ten per cent is going to be allocated in the Plan. But the allocation is 2.2 per cent in the Budget presented by the same Government which is really pathetic. It is not a question of criticism alone. I still feel that no Government and no Minister have realised the importance of this Ministry. Five years ago when the name was changed from the Ministry of Education to the Ministry of Human Resource Development, I felt extremely happy that the Government has realised the importance of human resource development. But though something was done in that direction, I am still of the opinion that really no substantial work is being done in this regard. It is not that a little change in the Education Policy or some addition or subtraction is going to serve the needs of the country. A revolutionary change, a radical change without losing any time is required for improving the lot of this nation, mainly through the human resource development.

When we think of human resource development, the first thing that is required is teachers. When we see the calibre and the ability of the teachers to adopt to the latest technology for teaching the students, I do not find any fault with the teaching community, I only find fault with the Government. Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the teacher is well-equipped and well paid? It is very unfortunate, as the statistics reveal, that two lakh primary schools still have untrained teachers. When the foundations of education or the human resource development itself are week, what is the point in making statements and having long discussions etc. either in the Parliament or outside. The concentration must be on equipping the teachers with the latest technology and training, as my predecessor said, not alone with a view to getting employment or it being job-oriented, but also to infuse confidence in them. By the time they leave the Institute, the students must have the feeling that they do not have to depend on the Government employment, then can live on the strength of their skills acquired during the course of education.

Many hon. Members have mentioned about the quality of education, that is being given at the secondary level, graduation level, post-graduation level etc. What is happening now-a-days? When a person acquires an engineering degree from a University, he comes out with the ego that he is an engineer; that means, he is meant for giving orders and not for doing any work. This keeps him away from learning any more or to go to the field and work. That means that the system of education now available in the country is spoiling the students; it is not giving any positive results; on the contrary it is giving negative results. Why should we not think in terms of total vocationalization of the education? But the question is at what level. I am of the definite opinion that depending on the aptitude, ability and inclination of the person concerned, the vocationalization should be done from the 8th class itself, and the doors must be open for all those who did their vocational education to enter the career and earn for their livelihood. Age should not be the criterion. Whether it is college, technical or non-technical, whether it is degree or post-graduation course, one must be allowed admission whenever he feels like

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

entering into the graduate or the post-graduate institution. Similarly, there must be rigorous standards for admitting the students for graduation. Once we allow them to acquire their skills through vocationalization in order to enable them to earn their livelihood, depending on the zeal and ability to learn more and more, we must encourage them to improve their standards. While allowing them to do graduation and post-graduation, we must convince ourselves that they have the requisite basic knowledge to do graduation and post-graduation. See the position of the degree of doctorate. Umpteen number of people are coming out from the institutions with doctorates and Ph. D. degrees. But when we look into their achievements, I don't think even one per cent of these post-graduates or doctorates are bringing anything innovative or real research. I don't find fault with them. Fault lies only with the type of education that we have.

When you think in terms of planning to allocate funds to various ministries, you must give adequate attention to the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Only after allocating fund to HRD you should think of other ministries. I have been telling in this House time and again that budgetary support should not be given to all the ministries. Budgetary support should be given only to the ministries like the HRD and not to ministries like Civil Aviation or railways, telecommunication etc. Once you utilise the revenue for educating people, automatically they will take care of other ministries. I wish Mr. Menon, by virtue of his experience in the planning, will convince the Prime Minister and the Government that it is the Ministry of Human Resource Development which requires a bigger cake in the budgetary allocation than any other ministry.

Sir, education, we know is a concurrent subject. While the UGC and other departments are taking care of setting standards and coordinating education, it is left mostly to the State Government and that is why a lot of variations and difference in the standard of education are coming from State to State and region to region. I wish the Government and the hon. Minister will think in terms of bringing a uniform policy on education so that there may be a feeling among the people of this nation that they belong to one nation. If there is a feeling that a boy educated in Delhi is different from a boy educated in rural area, naturally the prejudices or difference in the standard of education will lead to so many unwanted things.

Coming to women education, it is known that proportionate allocation is not being made or proper emphasis is not being given to women education. I don't know whether the Government has really understood the importance of educating woman. I attribute the prosperity of a nation to the education of woman. It is the talent or the education of a housewife which decides the career of the children of the house. If a housewife is educated naturally the people will also be molded in a different way.

Another major problem that is confronting this nation is the population control. If women of this country are educated the problem of population control will automatically be solved. We all know the attitude of an educated women towards population control. We also know the sentiments or the superstitions of the ladies who are not educated. So, taking all these things into account, there is a need for allocation of more funds on education of women.

When you look to the needs of the rural areas, it is not the MA, BA, Phd, Engineering or Medicine degrees which are useful. When we visit our constituency, people approach us for financial assistance to start some business. Even if we give some financial assistance to them, they do not even have enough skill to utilise those resources in a proper way. So, thousands of crores of rupees get wasted because the person who has taken loan is not so skillful so as to utilise the resources in a proper way. So, it is an imperative need of the Ministry of Human Resource Development to think as to what kind of education is required for which rural

area and then plan accordingly.

16.00 hrs.

I shall now cite my own constituency. A lot of youngsters who are capable of learning or who are capable of adopting themselves to new technologies, like poultry farming, animal husbandry, dairy—for them a little training is required—etc., we have no institutions to train them. We are giving them thousands of crores of rupees.

Why we are not achieving this goal, because, they were not prepared to have this training. They are not prepared to make use of it properly. After taking these things into account, if you allocate a few hundred crores of rupees more to this Human Resource and Development Ministry, it can tackle easily the problems concerning employment in the country. It can tackle this problem by more than ten times. So, you must convince even other Ministers also that they should assist them in making available these basic needs.

16.01 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

If these things are understood by them, then there would not be any fight for sharing these budgetary revenues. When you look into the registers of the elementary schools and upper primary schools, there are many drop-outs between age group of 7 or 8 years. The drop-outs are very substantial in number. When the total number of students who get themselves registered in the primary level is 192 lakhs, the total number of students who get themselves registered in the upper primary class comes to 31 lakhs. So, out of the six people, five are drop-outs and only one is studying at upper primary class. Obviously, we can understand as to how many students would not have gone to the Graduate or Post-Graduate levels. So, we must take care of this situation more at the lower level than at any other level. We must also provide them enough resources and also create more incentives for them.

As has been adopted in Tamil Nadu, now it has been adopted by Andhra Pradesh also for some time—Mid Day Meal Scheme is necessary. Similarly, we must also provide to the elementary school students with free books, free dresses, etc.

It will definitely create an incentive among the poorer sections of the people for sending their children to the schools instead of making them to do some sort of work. It will act as a sort of aid. So, the Minister should not feel that provision of mid day meals or giving books is not necessary. It may be true in the case of rich or middle class families, but certainly it is not so in the case of poor families. This should be taken care of by the Government automatically as far as poorer sections are concerned. If they do it, then only the poor people will come forward and try to send their children to the schools.

Another aspect for the poor people to cope with their lives is the education. It is the best instrument for these people to come up in their lives. However swift he may be, however much he may put his hardwork, but there is a limitation to his earnings. There is a limitation to change the entire structure of his family which might have suffered insults, poverty for generations together. However it can only be done through education. In order to give them proper attention, you should bring the poor people above the poverty line or change their life-style or stop them from being slaves. It is inevitable, if human resource is given proper attention. If at all the Government wants to check it properly, it can be done through voluntary organisations. There are a lot of voluntary organisations which can do it rather than the Government organisations, particularly, keeping in view the deteriorating standards. When we look at the performance of good voluntary organisations, where the people are committed, where the people have got zeal to help, where people have got a mind of doing something for that area, where people are involved directly with the local people, the accountability that they are subjected to is totally different from what the accountability of the employees working in the Govern-

[Sh. K.S. Rao]

ment. If the hon. Minister is seriously thinking in terms of encouraging well-established credible voluntary organisations, your burden will be reduced. If you do so, you can achieve greater results which you cannot achieve by spending ten times more through the Government organisations.

I also feel that a lot of retired persons from various walks of life would certainly prefer to help the Government in achieving its objectives, if proper respect or encouragement or recognition is given to the retired persons. The Government can try and think of utilizing the services of these enlightened retired persons.

It was written in the Report that the Government was thinking in terms of winding up the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. The general impression among the rural areas is that the education that is available in urban areas is different from the education which is available in rural areas. That was one of the reasons why there is migration to urban areas to a great extent. But if these educational facilities were to be made available in rural areas, i.e. of the same quality as in urban areas, there will not be one who would wish to go to urban areas and be subjected to the hazards which are there in the urban areas—if only the parents are confident that their children can come up of their life by having the right type of education.

Apart from the right type of education which is being made available through Navodaya Schools in rural areas, it is national integration that has to be taken into account. If a boy from North India were to be made, even at the age of 10 or 11 years, to go out to South India, mix with that society, understand the habits, traditions and the line of thinking of people there, it will go a long way to increase and strengthen national integration. So, this aspect must be taken into account before they decide to close down the Navodaya Vidyalayas simply because they were started by the Congress Government.

I am surprised to read today that according to a survey conducted by the IIT, 58.5% of the engineering students have gone abroad in 1986-87, which is quite unfortunate. The situation should not be such where millions of rupees spent on these students in this country were to be wasted by allowing them to go there and not to come back, or not to create an atmosphere where they can come back. I can certainly understand their going in greater numbers, learning and coming back, and utilizing their knowledge in this country, but certainly not their settling down there. I wish the hon. Minister to think in terms of bringing in a Statute by which we can prevent many of them settling down there—prevent, not their going, but settling down there. While it is a benefit, while it is an asset for our people to go there and learn modern technology, increase their contacts, improve their vision, concepts and goals, it is not in the interests of the nation to allow them to settle down there. This I wish the hon. Minister to think about.

We know that whenever there is a change in the Government, there will be a new policy-not only when there is a change in the Government, even in the same party, if there is a change in the Minister also, we find a change sometimes. But these statements are not going to change the situation of the people in the country. I wish Mr. Menon, the hon. Minister not to think in that direction, but to think of how best the competency or the confidence of an individual coming out of the Institutes is to be increased, and not to be dependent on the Government for his employment. One must be able to think of self-employment only, and not of Government employment. It is only in rare cases that people must be coming to Government jobs. Otherwise, they must prefer only self-employment.

There is a lot of shortage of veterinary doctors in my area. While farming, poultry and other areas are growing very fast, there

is shortage of veterinary doctors who are experts in these rural sciences. So, instead of allowing the various Governments to start more and more universities for General Education, the Minister must think in terms of starting veterinary universities, agricultural universities or universities connected with education which is useful to the area. In this context, may I ask the hon. Minister to think of starting a Veterinary College, and also an Agricultural Polytechnic in my district, Krishna, in Andhra Pradesh which is already contemplated, and where the district authorities are prepared to give about 120 acres of very costly land? While I cannot appreciate the promises made by the National Front Government in increasing this budgetary allocation to 10% and actually making it 2.2%, I wish the Government will awake and make some concrete proposals to improve the quality of education, not in a gradual manner, but in a radical and revolutionary manner.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonepat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, two types of people live in this country. One consists of the affluent class who are enjoying all sorts of facilities and the others who are deprived of all facilities such as food shelter and education. They raise a slogan of socialism in this country and the mantra of 'Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam' is adored here.

"Yatranaryastu pujyante, ramante tatra devata, yatr tastu na pujyante, Sarvakriyastatra fala".

The women are held in high esteem is a respectable society. Even then the our society stands divided into two classes and the main thing which is responsible for this division is our education system.

If we have a uniform education system all over the country we will be able to solve many of our problems. Therefore, mother tongue should be the medium of instructions in the primary schools all over the country. The education given by a mother to her child cannot be given by 100 fathers and whatever education a father can give to his child upto the age of 8 years, cannot be given by 1000 teachers. Therefore, a radical change should be brought about is our education system. "Bhratriman, Pitriman, Acharyavan Purusho veda." We had Gurukul education system in our country in which all the children, rich and the poor had to live in Guru Ashrams under the care of this Guru. On completions of their education, they were assigned their duties according to their capabilities. Brahmins were asked to read, write and educate. Kshatriyas were asked to defend the country, Vaishyas were asked to take up the work of business and Shudras were expected to serve the people because serving the people is the most precious of all treasures as they have said it:—

"Seva dharma parma gahna yogi-nampyagamya."

The service of the mankind is the best religion of the world which cannot be attained even by yogies. Therefore, the need of the hour is to firmly oppose the existing dual by stem of education and favour a uniform system of education for the entire country. The children of the rich and the poor should get their education in the same school. As the things stand at present, child of the poor villager has no facility of education whereas children of the rich and affluent get education in public schools.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to give some suggestions to the hon. Education Minister. My first suggestion is that the boys studying in public schools should be sent to villages for two months during their summer vacations so that they may see and study the conditions of living of the rural masses who are to be governed by them and the boys of poor villagers should be sent to the public schools so that they may see as to how the children of rich people live a luxurious life. My submission is that the system of public schools should be done away with in this country. It has become a custom in this country that the son of a politician becomes politician, son of an IAS officer is bound to

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become an IAS, the son of a business man is to be a businessman and the son of a beggar has to spend his life in Jhuggi Jhonpries for want of resources Therefore, I once again request the government that system of public schools should be done away with because they develop a superiority complex among their students and when they come out of these schools they do not consider other people as human beings They know that their fathers are big officers and with their recommendations and wealth they would also be able to get everything they want Our shashtra says that

> "Vidya dadati vinyam, vinyam dadati patratam,
> patratrad dhanmanopati, dhanad dharmam tatah sukham "

That means education makes the man humble, humbleness makes him eligible to get a high place in society and earn wealth, one who has wealth can attain heights in the field of religion and with those heights, he can get all sorts of happiness of life If we want to bring socialism in our country and want to establish national unity, the first thing we need to do is to do away with the system of public schools Throughout his life Babu Jagjivan Ram used to say that if he were the Prime Minister he would have closed the public schools and ceiling in respect of individual property would have been fixed at Rs 10 lakh Only that would have paved the way for equality and socialism in this country The officers in our country approve all that whatever is put up to them by their subordinate clerks The officers cannot change the notings of their clerks. Therefore, all the class one officers working in the Central Government and the State Governments should be sent to the rural areas before assuming their duties There they should be attached with the Adult Education Centre for three months to teach the illetrate villagers, which constitute the 50% population of this country so that they may learn about their difficulties They should also be attached with agricultural work for three months so that they may come to know the basic things of that field such as the difference between the plants of wheat and paddy that is the way. They can be well acquainted and their croping and harvesting seasons with many of the rural problems I also live in village and it is for the first time that a number of Members with rural background have got elected to this House I represent 80 crores people of this country and not the 60 lakh people who have been ruling over this country and have been making the people of the country dance to their tune They are spending the entire money of the country on themselves They are the product of five star culture and running in the direction of western civilization I am a villager and live in village I know how the land is ploughed, how the cow is milked and how the cattles are fed Thus I have faced the hard realities of life Therefore, whatever I say, that carries weight If we want to eliminate the supremacy of English language in our country, you should destroy all the English type writers and that will solve 80 per cent of the problem All the officers ask their stenographers to type notes They simply sign the letter, make certain corrections and show their angers Politicians and billionaires are in their hands Therefore, the first important thing which we have to do is to eliminate The supremacy of English I prefer Telugu to English In Haryana we have adopted a three language formula under which Hindi, English and Telugu are being taught Therefore, I would like to say that south Indian languages should be taught in North Indian and Hindi should be taught all over the country If we look at our ancient History, we shall find that there was a some sort of communication link which had united our country from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Dwarika to Kamakhya and Guwahati in the east But the modern means of transport have finished everything Therefore, I would like to say that if we want to see the upliftment of rural areas where 80 per cent of our population is living We shall have to eliminate the supremacy of English Mother tongue should be the medium of instruction what else could be a greater atrocity and injustice than the fact that other languages have also been accepted for the purpose of

IAS examinations but question papers are still set in English only and in oral test, questions are asked only in English. In our country the bureaucracy who favour English has a dominant role to play and the Ministers and politicians who are generally illitrate cannot do any thing because they do not know as to what has to be done. Therefore, I would like to say that if we want to save the country and want to bring a change in the education system we should have our own language as the medium of instruction. People in our country have been living together for lakhs of years. However it is something ironical that we have got rid of the Britishers but to this date we have not able to free ourselves from the bondage of English. When our country got independence, a BBC correspondent asked Gandhiji as to what was his message, Gandhiji told him to tell the people of the world that Gandhi did not know English. At the time of independence I was in the prime of any life and I had seen that children of many high officers had started going to Government schools and started learning Hindi also. But today we observe that the base of Hindi has eroded. The south Indian people speak in their own language such as in Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannad but whenever the people from north Indian Sit together to discuss some point they do not like to speak in Hindi, instead they prefer to speak in English.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Even in this House there are a large number of hon. Members and I think that all of them had convassed for votes in their own mother tongue and none might have English for that matter but here in the House they speak in English. Therefore, I would like to urge upon them to speak in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Marathi or Kannad in this House and there should be an arrangement for inter pretatism of their speeches. Sir, through you, I would like to make one more point that now a days Sanskrit is being struck at its very roof though it has been the very basis of this country on which it has stood for lakhs of years. It does work against any one even then the Navodya Vidyalaya and Public School Education Board are trying to eliminate Sanskrit. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to convey to the hon. Education Minister that since he is the only person who can protect Sanskrit, so he should protect it.

Alongwith it I would like to make yet another submission. Youth Centre have been opened in 401 districts of the country. We are undertaking adult education programmes and I feel that this task could very well be entrusted to these centres. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Education that people do not understand what does it mean by the term Ministry of Human Resource Development, which is the new name of the Ministry of Education. As such, I would like to suggest that the Ministry should renamed as the Ministry of Education and a full-fledged Minister should be given the charge of the Ministry. It is very unfortunate that a country with a population of 80 crores and where crores of children receive education should have no Education Ministry. In the order of priority education occupies 4th position. Defence of the country occupies the first position followed by Foreign policy in the second place and agriculture for maintaining livelihood in the third place. Then comes education. But it is very regrettable that budgetary provisions for education is very low. We must give liberal grants for education. Mr. Chairman, Sir, an institution called "Gurukul Kangra Vishwavidyalaya" has been functioning in the country for the last several years. But today the U.G.C. has withheld the grants payable to this institution. As a result of that, the teachers are not getting their salaries. I feel it is discrimination against the institution. On the one hand, there are some institutions in the country which are being given grants-in-aid to the tune of crores of rupees without any restriction and on the other hand some voluntary institutions are being discriminated against. In fact, it is very essential that there should be nationalisation of education so that we could get rid of the arbitrary attitude of some institutions which are trying to exploit the people in the name of minorities. There are certain Christian institutions, Muslim institutions, Arya Samaji institutions, Jain religious institutions

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and also some Sanatan Dharma institutions. If we want to maintain the unity and integrity of the country it is necessary that education should be nationalised. I remember that the Gurukal Kangra was the first university which prepared its own books in Chemistry physics and zoology. There are some people who say that teaching of science cannot be made in Indian languages and without English the country will be lagging behind. But we have the examples of Japan, USSR and Germany before us. Leave aside all these countries, a very small country like Isreal developed its Hebrew language even if it is far lagging behind by 2000 years. Similarly, why cannot we provide education in our mother tongue, and why at all there should be an objection to it? We can take a lesson from the instances of these countries. Here, we are using translated versions only. If we give any thing in Hindi, it does not carry any recognition anywhere. First, a matter is translated in English and then the translated version is retranslated into Hindi. We must do away with this system of translation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the present system of education, as has been rightly said by one of my friends, the students carry the book load just like an ass and still they cannot acquire good education. In the present system of education, the curricula does not contain lessons on Bhakta Prahlad, Dhruva Pitribhakta Shravan Kumar and the great warrior Abhimanyu. Instead, it contains lessons on birds, ants, oxen and several other such things not so relevant to us. But there is no arrangement to teach our ancient culture. That is why the children face a number of problems. The parents have to help their wards to carry out the homework. In the villages, this is not possible. The parents in the villages prefer to play playing cards or drink liquor, but they have no time to teach their children. Similarly high officers in the cities like to spend their time in five star hotels and play table tennis, but they have no spare time to teach their children. That is why these parents encourage their children to take recourse to malpractices in the examinations. I can well remember that during my school days if a boy secured 70 to 75 per cent marks, it was treated as a very big event and given much publicity in the locality that son of such and such person has secured first division. Sweets used to be distributed on such occasions. But today boys secure 90-95 per cent marks. How do they secure such a high percentage? They do not fall from the heaven. All this they can do through mass copying in the examinations. I see all these things because I live in a village. This has become the order of the day both in the villages and cities. People settle everything in advance with the examiners, superintendents and supervisors of the examinations. They are given bribe for this help. Arrangements are made to provide answer sheets. Some boys keep watch on the roofs. They keep red flags with them. When Investigation team arrives, they show red flag. Loudspeakers are installed at some places. Whistles and conch shells are blown as signals. The entire country has blindly been indulging in mass copying. If we want to stop this practice. We have to reduce the weight of the school bags of the children and restore the ancient education system of imparting instructions through the Gurus. The receiver of education says:—

Vidyahvai brahmanmaajgam gopay ma shevadhiste hamasmi, Asukaya anrijave ayataya ma brooya viryavati syam.

"The vidya with folded hands requests a brahmin like me that she is my treasure. She implored me for her protection. She also said not to give knowledge to persons who talk ill of me." That is why the receiver of education further says:—

"Gururkasman gurubhavati mahan bhavati"

Why a Guru is called Guru, it is because he is great.

The Acharya teaches how to behave. The Acharya teaches how to become intelligent and earn money.

"Acharyah kasmat, acharyah acharam grahyati,
Achinoti arthan, achinoti budhimitiva."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with these words I express my thanks to you for giving me time to speak by which I have been able to express my views exhaustively. Finally, before concluding, I would like to repeat the points I have made. There should be uniform system of education. Public schools should be closed. All the class-I officers should be deputed to villages. The rural children should be sent to public schools for two months. Mother tongue should be the medium of education in the country. The country should be freed from the grip of 60 lakh people and attention should be paid to 80 crore people. I am thankful to you for giving me the time to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What happened to our Member, Sir? You have not called our Member's name. I have no disrespect for you but the only thing is that there is a procedure to be followed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, already they have made the list here. I have not made the list.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not even one Member from our party has been called as yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, your Member has already spoken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: No Member has spoken on behalf of my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. O.K., I will call you. I think they have mentioned here something mistakenly. Anyway, I have called him now and next I will call you.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, Shastriji made a very wonderful speech. In my opinion, he was speaking from his heart but he, in between somewhere, said:

[*Translation*]

I request the hon. Minister.

[*English*]

I do not know Hindi. Where is the Minister? Whom was he addressing? There is no priority for education. For Education, there is no *Mantri* and he was pouring out his heart, making appeal for adopting the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction perhaps, and he was making *aagreh* to a Minister. There is no Minister for Education. This Government—even earlier Government, I said, had no priority for education—has done the worse. It is an additional charge held by Mr. Menon. Who knows tomorrow he will continue to hold this additional charge or there will be a full-fledged Minister. There is no priority for education. Let us be very frank about it. I may submit that I have selected only one Demand on which I would like to speak. My heart is full to the brim with the agony because of the situation now obtaining in Kashmir, Punjab and other parts of the country. So, I have decided not to speak on budget demands, but I have selected Education so that at least I can speak on one Demand because there is something pricking me to speak on Education. But I find that there is no priority given for Education, priority in the sense that you don't have a full-fledged Minister. Why did you change the name of this Ministry from Education to Human Resource Development? For What? There is nobody to listen to us and this debate will certainly go waste because Prof. Menon does not hold the charge of the Ministry. He is holding the additional charge. Therefore, the first thing the Prime Minister of this country should do is that he should provide full-fledged Minister for Education. A very senior matured person has to be in charge of Human Resource Development Ministry.

Then, Sir, so far as allocation of funds is concerned, allocations were already meagre for this Ministry. But I find that even this

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

year's budget has not allocated funds to this Ministry that it needs. Last year, it was 3.34% or something like that of the national budget and this year about 3.045% or something like that has been provided. Prof. Menon might be knowing it better. So, this year, this is the budget allocation for Education. Neither you have a full-fledged Minister nor you have money to promote Education and culture in this country. But then I am conscious of the fact that with this meagre amount of money, we cannot have good education system in our country. I have got so many replies from the Ministry and they have admitted that they have constraints in respect of funds and when you have only 3.0% or something like that of the national budget for Education I had raised questions through you as to what percentage of fund has been spent on elementary education, secondary education. You are already biased in favour of higher education and you have totally neglected the school system. I will give you one or two figures. I do not want to waste your time.

Last year, that is, 1989-90 of the total funds that was available for Education, you had 14.83% for elementary education, you had 21.7% for the secondary education and this year, you have 15.49% for elementary education and you have 23.61% for the secondary education. You can now understand where the money goes. It goes to the university education while 90% of the budget is nothing but a trash. It is not relevant to the socio-economic scenario in this country. You talk of universalisation of education and you talk of so many schemes. You have not been able to control the drop-out rates from the school and you are nowhere near the universalisation of the education by the turn of the century. And you will go with a backlog to the 21st Century. That is what I had cautioned the then Minister of Education, Shrimati Sheilaji that she should do something about it. I had said "the drop-out rate at the elementary stage as being as high as 64%, how can you go to the 21st Century with these measures?" You say that you will solve the puzzle of illiteracy. I do not think so. You will carry the whole illiterate population to the 21st Century; because you have not controlled the drop-out rate and you have not taken any big measures for universalisation of education and you have not allocated funds for the school system, not even one-third of the funds go to the school system and whatever funds go to the university—I have said it and I make a statement here, I can be invited to some seminar or workshop to understand better—I find in social sciences, in languages, more than 90 per cent research that goes into Ph. Ds. is a thrash. Even in sciences there should be a Committee, Prof. Menon, to go into the area where you find research is relevant to the society, research is relevant to the tax-payer in this country. I will anxiously wait for an invitation to enlighten me on this subject.

There are so many schemes. I don't say that the Ministry does not think of a revolution that they should organise, in fact, Prof. Menon made a good remark yesterday that Education is the most important sector. Somebody reminded him of agriculture, I am tempted to tell them that agriculture will come later, Defence will also come later. Education is the instrument for change, that is what we don't understand in this country. We don't say, 'Don't allocate more funds to the Defence'. But how do you enlighten the mind in India? How will you revolutionise the mind? How will you produce a better farmer, a better military man, a better engineer, a better doctor? It is only through this instrument that is called education.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Better parliamentarian.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Yes. I say that the Ministry is considering to organise a revolution, but I must report my experience, Mr. Chairman, and through you to this country that most of the schemes have failed because as Shastriji was saying, the Ministry people and all of us most go to the grassroot level and see what is happening. I am giving you my reaction to some of the schemes which the Ministry has floated. For

instance, I had raised a question. When the new education policy was devised, my friends in the Ministry know that at that time I had—I should not say a quarrel because Narasimha Raoji wanted me to speak and he yesterday alerted me that I must speak, I never wanted to speak, but he alerted me. At that time I was fighting a battle in the Consultative Committee because there was nothing new, they called it 'New Education Policy'. I had raised so many questions then, and I felt satisfied, I had said certain things which were, what you call in Urdu,

[*Translation*]

old wine in a new bottle

[*English*]

I wanted to know what was new in this Education Policy, that is on record, and today when I ask the Ministry, I raise questions and I ask them: 'Do you have a feedback?', I find they don't have even a feedback on the implementation of the New Education Policy. Then Prof. Menon can take pity on us and delve deep for us and understand. I don't know whether he will have time in future to organise this kind of reform in the Ministry because it is an additional charge for him, I don't know why the Prime Minister should not think of providing a full-fledged Minister. And they say, there is no regular feed-back. I am here when he replies. And they say, they have official meetings, Prof. Menon, at different levels and through correspondence they get the feed back. By now you should have produced a voluminous book and that should have been authentic, signed by the Secretary to the Human Resource Development showing that this is an authentic feed-back, how we have implemented the new Education Policy and how we have reformed and what we have achieved. You have nothing to tell us and you say that you hold some official level meetings and you get feed-back through correspondence. Is that the feed-back we are getting of new Education Policy? This is something intolerable.

Then, Sir, I am coming to the main thing. I had left the Consultative Committee, but my interest continued in education. It was perhaps Shiv Shankerji, earlier it was Pantji, and I had raised an objection to changing Ministers from time to time. When I started cultivating my days with Mr. Pant, he was shifted; when I started understanding Narasimha Raoji, he was also shifted. Then came Shiv Shankarji.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you are going to have the change.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: What has happened to education in this country? Then, they instituted a scheme called, National Literacy Mission. I gave a remark then. I said that this was nothing but an eye-wash. What do you mean by this mission? You can produce anything by usual effort; you cannot float anything. The National Literacy Mission's intention is good. The people who are sitting in the Ministry are far more knowledgeable than me and far more sincere than me; they are patriots after all. But, I raise objection to one thing. When they float a scheme, they forget about it and they do not collect the feed-back; they do not go to the rural sector. They hold seminars and workshops in cosy warm rooms during winter and in very good airconditioned rooms during summer. But the real feedback and the real implementation is not there. I do not raise oral questions to make a drama here. I raise questions on education through Unstarred Questions. I wanted a feedback, but there is no feedback. I wanted a statement indicating the literacy rate. Prof. Menon, this is no feedback on National Literacy Mission. I want to know what the Ministry has achieved and what you have given me has further raised questions in my mind. For instance, you tell me that this is the rate for male and female Statewise. That was my questions, but you never gave me any feedback. Now, I raise a question with you. Did you organise a spectacular drive for promoting education for women? You have not. What about National Literacy Mission? Did you achieve anything substantial, particularly for women?

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

You have as low a percentage for women as 13.62 per cent in Bihar, 15.88 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, 11.42 per cent in Rajasthan, 14.4 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 11.32 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh. What are you doing for women and what about your Literacy Mission? There is no feedback. When they float funds and schemes, they forget about getting the feedback and telling the Parliament and this nation as to what this Ministry is doing. When, Navodaya Vidyalaya was launched, I was one with Bengali friends like Mr. Sudhir Roy who opposed it. I said that this Navodaya Vidyalaya will become elitist and it will suffer from one thing that the right people will not come and you will have so many seats vacant. In the recruitment of teachers also you will fail.

Sir, talking about education in Jammu and Kashmir or Punjab will be futile. About Jammu and Kashmir, I am sure at this moment. But, I am speaking for the country. The Navodaya Vidyalayas have failed to organise the revolution which Narasimha Raoji wanted to convince, because at that time, the then Prime Minister was so much enamoured of this term of 'Navodaya Vidyalayas'. They thought that they would organise a revolution. I said that you are not doing the essentials. This is on record. I said, pump this Rs. 800 crores, and later it became Rs. 1100 crores, pump this Rs. 1100 crores into primary education, elementary education and universalise education and then organise a revolution in schools. Have black-boards and science kits in all the schools in India. He said, that will also be done. I said, that cannot be done because you have no money. Therefore, having no money, science is not being taught in Government schools properly. There are no black-boards and there are not even teachers in so many schools in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Elementary education has no money; secondary education has no money. I have given the figures as to what amount of money is available for the University system. In 1989, I had asked a question and reply was not factual; at that time, they had given me a little feedback.

[*Translation*]

In Urdu it is called 'Tarkao'. The hon. Member raised a question and it was answered. Now the hon. Member does not want to do any leg-pulling. Hon. Minister and other hon. Members of both sides are my hon. colleagues. I love education. Not that I am an educationist. I am a student of education. I am not interested in any leg-pulling. I have again asked for information on Navodaya Vidyalayas.

[*English*]

I have asked:

Whether the Government have collected any feedback on the working of Navo-Vidyalayas. He says, "No, Sir. The performance of Navo-Vidyalaya has not been evaluated so far". My part (b) of the question is: If so, the details thereof. they say, "The question does not arise". Why? The question very much arises when you have pumped Rs. 1100 crores. I saw how the schools came up; how timber was put on the roof; how the Ministry officials worked day and night. But now you have to convince me that you have succeeded in Navo-Vidyalaya. But you have no feedback. This is your reply. So, the doubt in my mind continues to be there.

In 1984-85, we wanted to have the 5th All India Educational Survey Report. That was to come on 1984 or 1985. I leave it to Prof. Menon. That report did not come in 1986 and in all these years. Even now they say, they are preparing it. Now, they make a promise to bring it by 30th of June. But they will not give the Fifth All India Education Survey report. They will give us something in paper back. I am sure of that. That will not be comprehensive because they have already alerted us that NCERT has prepared some manuscripts and final report will come. But we have no questions to ask in the absence of the survey report. Why the survey report was delayed? What are the reasons? In fact,

they have blocked the way for raising questions in our mind. There is no survey. On what do we base our analysis or thinking? How can we articulate when there is no survey? The reasons for the delay as given by them are fantastic: Late supply of data by the States. Can the Ministry sit back and say, late supply of data? This is a lame excuse. Another reason is, discrepancy in that information. This is no answer, Prof. Menon. Now, there are so many things but I do not want to raise all those questions.

I now come briefly to important sectors. About the university system, I will not talk much. But I will talk very briefly about the University Grants Commission. Mr. Chairman, University Grants Commission is a dead institution. I have nothing against Prof. Yashpal. He is a learned man, very capable man, very tall man so far as intellect is concerned. But even there were some earlier Chairmen who were doing something to provide academic leadership. But as of now, the job performed by the University Grants Commission, I bet, under Mr. Anil Bordia, any Under Secretary in the Ministry of Human Resource Development can organise the entire job. It is because, after all, they have to provide funds and no academic leadership. They do not even know what is happening. They have no wherewithal to understand whether the funds pumped into the system are properly used or not. Any Vice-Chancellor can decide to play havoc in the university. There is nobody to check. He is not only a king in his realms—even the Kings have to respond to the aspirations of the people, as you have seen it in Nepal. But the Vice-Chancellor is not answerable to anybody. He can cultivate the Governor where the Governor is the Chancellor of anybody. That happens. But there is no academic body that will organise a kind of coordination required in this country. There is chaos in the universities. The University Grants Commission is an institution where people will come from States with their bags, get the money and construct some buildings or do whatever they like. I raise a question that when the University Grants Commission is not providing any academic leadership, what is the use of that? If it is only funding, you have capable people sitting in the Ministry. You can save the money. Those people can be given some other job. I have requested the hon. Speaker that we should have a discussion on the institution like U.G.C. I will give figures and I will prove that it is a totally dead institution. It has no growth. The Ministry should have a separate Wing where the Secretary to the Government of India can organise funding to the Universities. This University is totally dead.

I have two or three things to tell the Ministry, by way of over-all responsibility. If something goes wrong in the realm of mind, which Ministry is in charge? Somebody must have advised Shri Rajiv Gandhi at that time to name this Ministry as Human Resources Development. Therefore, he changed from "Education" and this name was given. I find there is a crisis of values and this Ministry is unfortunately a no man's Ministry, wholetimer. Shri Narasimha Rao, the senior-most man, was sent as Minister to this Ministry. If something was going wrong which pertain to the realm of mind, Jawaharlal Nehru would all a meeting with Sardar Patel and Shri Maulana Azad although Patel was a Home Minister. These people have access to records. I do not know why they do not go and delve deeper and see the files. There is the National Archives. What happened in a State in respect of language and culture. These things have consequences political, social and economic. So, I have two or three things to present to the hon. Minister Prof. Menon who is a la learned man, that these things also pertain to you, this Ministry, although there may be no file in your Ministry. One such thing pertains to them direct. Shri Shastriji was referring to private schools. I have introduced a Private Members Bill in 1985. I am wanting to discuss it but unfortunately the ballot is not cooperative. Only the other day on Friday it was coming up—Abolition of Public and Private Schools. I agree with Shri Shastri, although some of us were laughing. It is a revolutionary idea. We want uniform education for all children of this country because we are divided this time. Bureaucrats' and politicians' sons and daugh-

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

ters go to convents and very good public schools and they tell me "If you do not believe in that system, do not send your son or daughter." This is wrong. We want closure of those schools. We shall abide by the Constitutional provision under Article 16 that minorities can have their own institution but we shall not allow any kind of fraud because this time public schools or some private shops, collect money, bigger donations and admission is not on merit. You will have to tell us, Prof. Menon, what is the percentage of students at the elementary stage in the Government schools. My information is 97%. You will then tell us what is the national investment for those 97% and then you will tell us what is the national investment for 3% students and why should only money decide because it is the status of a person or his money bag which will determine the admission for his son or daughter in all the public schools. So, the whole system is rotten. You will have to delve deeper into this and my Private Bill can become a Government Bill if you insist. Shri Rajiv Gandhi insisted that the words 'secularism' and 'socialism' must find a place in the Constitution. If you are insisting, then you accept the suggestion that we want uniform system of education for 80 crore people living in India and no special education for anybody.

Culture is very important. Some Ministries will have to be in charge of things like whether Central Government is responding to the urges of some national institutions. We have never supported the Anand Saheb Resolution of Sikhs. We never supported it. I must have spoken 12 times but Sikhs may have as a whole natural genuine urge. Similarly, other minorities, also regions, Telugu people, Tamil people and others. This Ministry must organise some action to understand and appreciate the regional aspirations, the sub-nationalism of the various communities in India and respond to their aspirations before they take to agitation.

17.00 hrs.

This is the third suggestion so far as this revolution of mine is concerned. History should not be distorted. The Minister should take action to see that history should not be distorted in this country. This is the temple and this is the Mosque. Actually it is like a sleeping tiger. It should be allowed to sleep. If we awaken it will devour all of us. It is a very difficult thing. So far as the waiver is concerned, I said that 15th August 1947 is the deadline. Whatever was the *status quo* on that day, we should abide by that. Therefore, we should not awaken this tiger because it will cause great harm and injury.

Finally I want to say one thing. There is time constraint. Now I want to come to what Shri Mulayam Singh has done in Uttar Pradesh. I raise an objection. Shri Mulayam Singh is playing to the gallery. English has come to stay here as a very powerful link language. English is very important for national integration. We shall respect Hindi as the Rashtrabasha. But we must realise that we have got 14 national languages in the Eighth Schedule. We must learn a lesson from the Russian *Tadkishthan* where they have 10 language for one million people. There is no difficulty. Shri Mulayam Singh's son is studying in the Dholpur Military School. In the Dholpur Military School even Doordarshan telecasts in Hindi. Shri Mulayam Singh says that no letter from South, no letter from J&K State or elsewhere should be in English. If it is in English, it will not be answered. How can he do it because whatever decision he takes in Uttar Pradesh will have repercussions throughout the country. In fact, I don't grudge him to be the Chief Minister. Perhaps, he has even said that those people who speak English are corrupt people.

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): This is wrong. He has not said that.

[Translation]

You write the letter in the language of your region accompanied by an English translation thereof..... (*Interruptions*)...

PROF. SAID-UD-DIN SOZ: I agree with you. I don't agree with the paper which is with me, where in he was quoted having said that those who speak English are corrupt people. But I agree with you because you are a responsible person. That newspaper is wrong. But I want to tell one thing. He cannot say that if there is a letter in English it will not be answered. That is detrimental to the national interest. I must tell you that in the whole South and in my own State of Jammu & Kashmir, our medium of instruction at the higher level is English. It will continue to be so. Even though my mother tongue is Kashmiri, we have adopted Urdu also. But English in this country will stay as the link language. No Mulayam Singh can cancel it. We shall respect Hindi as the Rashtrabasha. But we cannot invite the disaster by making a statement that he will not answer my letter in English. You cannot make me learn Hindi at the point of a bayonet. We shall refuse to do that. We want unity. India should be a united country. We want national unity and integrity. It can be done by the level of emanicipation. I wish Shri Mulayam Singh well. But I wish he will come to Delhi and will discuss the matter with us. I hope I will win that debate with him.

Thank you.

17.04 hrs.

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants laid before the House. But I would like to point out that since 1985 we have been opposing the National Education Policy which was thrust upon us. This National Education Policy continues to be the elitist education policy which was started by the previous Government. At that time they decided that there should be Navodaya Vidyalayas; there should be autonomous colleges and there should be colleges of excellence for the elites and the well-to-do people. But for the common people, the poor millions there should be non-formal education, there should be distance education etc. Why? It was because of the resource crunch. 42 years have passed since Independence. 50 per cent of our people are still illiterates.

If we analyse the education structure of a developed country, we find that the education structure is like that of a pyramid, the base of which is strong, which involves all citizens getting free and compulsory education, but there is quality at the top. But what is the situation in India? Whereas the universities and colleges are churning out lakhs of graduates, postgraduates, scientists, doctors, engineers every year, fifty per cent of our people do not know the three Rs. How can there be more productivity? How can there be public awareness of health and how can there be civic awareness if we do not know the three Rs? But Government after Government had no political will to achieve this target of universal education. Hence, we find this resource crunch. During the First Five Year Plan, there was 7.5 per cent allocation for education. But during the Seventh Plan, it was something more than two per cent. It has come out in the Reports of the Estimates Committee. Not only this. Had the Government that political will, they would have involved teachers, students and the intelligentsia and they would have meaningfully utilised the T.V. and other media, but unfortunately, in this country, the T.V. which is a powerful medium, caters only to vulger consumerism, superstition, obscurantism of all sorts. Therefore, what is required is that there should be enough funds for universal education and elementary education must not be neglected.

This is why, I support the stand of the previous speakers that there should be ten per cent of the Union Budget, thirty per cent of the State Budgets and six per cent of the GNP spent on education. In this connection, I would also say that nowadays, in urban areas, preparatory schools are springing up and people who know how to make money borrow the name of certain 'St.' and promote such schools and children of rich people, affluent people are sent there. Is there any preparatory school attached to primary schools in rural areas? My viewpoint is that, as I have talked to many psychologists and

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

doctors, before five years of age, there should not be any imposition of heavy syllabus on children because of (Lalyet Panchvarsani) as stated by Chanakya. But now from the age of three years, children have to attend nurseries and preparatory schools, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to this aspect.

Then I would demand that ICDS scheme should cover all children living in rural areas and slum areas because there is a comfortable foodgrains stock. ICDS, which is a successful programme, should cover all rural children and slum children.

17.09 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As to vocationalisation, I fear that this vocationalisation is no panacea. Before vocationalisation, there should be genuine land reforms. Land reforms programmes have been implemented only in States like West Bengal, Kerala and Tripura. As there is no land reforms, therefore market has not expanded. If there is genuine land reforms programme, if lands go to the tiller of the soil, then they will have more purchasing power, the market will expand and then there will be more jobs. Therefore, certainly, we should give more stress on vocationalisation, but we should also lay stress on land reforms programme. This vocationalisation should lay stress on rural polytechnics, agro-industrial schools, etc., so that people in the countryside may get self-employment. because we have a Hindu rate of growth here, the Government will not be able to achieve the target. It has been said that 10% of the students would be covered by vocational education by 1990 and 25% of students would be covered by 1995. I fear this goal will never be reached.

As regards school education, we voiced our protest many times in the House. We said that when out ex-Prime Minister came to power, suddenly his friends and the coterie discovered that Doon School is the most ideal school in the country and therefore there should be hundreds of schools in the pattern of the Doon School. So Navodaya Vidyalayas started. But what is required today is a strong neighbourhood school system where children belonging to the same area may get admission. Please strengthen this neighbourhood school system. This will do away with the difference between the elites and the rural mass.

The benefits of good education are monopolised by the urban elites who constitute not more than 15% of the population. But what are the people who live in countryside, people who live in rural areas enjoying? The secondary schools are in most dilapidated condition. Therefore you have to spend money for improvement of the secondary school system instead of spending huge amounts on Navodaya Vidyalayas. I think the idea of Navodaya Vidyalaya should be discarded.

Then I come to autonomous colleges. It was argued that these autonomous colleges would be self-financing; they would have their own syllabus and they would award their own degrees. But if some metropolitan colleges like St. Stephens or the Presidency College at Calcutta are given the autonomous status, then what happen is that the degrees of the universities would get devalued and the students studying in the rural colleges and district colleges would remain unemployed. Therefore we are against autonomous colleges.

The management of these autonomous colleges are far from democratic. From our Tamil Nadu friends, where many colleges have been declared autonomous, we have found that the course has been diluted and because there is student pressure, the sanctity and rigour of examination are deteriorating.

We should also warn the Government against the mushroom growth of colleges. In some States, hundreds of colleges have come into existence within last few years

and they are bloated by private management. Teachers are given nominal salaries; they are hired and fired. There is no democratic management. Last year the teachers of Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav college of Patna staged a *Dharna* because they were given a salary of only Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. This sad state of affairs is going on in different parts of the country. Therefore we urge that this mushroom growth of colleges should be checked.

I would also plead for democratic management. Democracy does not means merely adult franchise. Democracy is a way of life and a democratic polity this spirit of democracy should also inculcate into the institution of higher learning. But unfortunately the mandarins of the Ministry gave a *fatwa* or the Model University Act. Under the pretext of Model Universities Act, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Bhavnagar University, Sourashtra and Vidyasagar University, Midnapore were refused financial assistance for a long time. In the Model Universities Act, there is little representation for the teachers because majority of its members are either ex-officio members or nominated members. I do not find any rationale behind this Model University Act.

Sir, I have said it many times that capitation fees are being charged by many colleges in many States. Rupees one lakh to rupees five lakhs are being collected as capitation fees. Naturally, those persons who are having black-money affluent people are sending their children to these medical colleges and engineering colleges.

In West Bengal every year 1,600 students go to engineering and medical colleges, but they are selected only on the basis of merit. We have found that there is no capitation fees in West Bengal. I would request the Education Ministry to take steps to stop collecting capitation fees.

Sir, I would not say that the UGC is dead; rather I have many friends in the UGC and they are rendering appreciable service. But the burden is tremendous. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, innumerable colleges and universities have not got their full grants. Grants have not been fully released. Therefore, I would advocate that there should be regional offices in the Eastern Region, Western Region and Southern Region. This would mitigate the sufferings of the college and university teachers. Every month college and university teachers from different parts of the country are coming to UGC for getting their grants. It means that there is tremendous wastage of money. Therefore it would be better if UGC has regional officers in different zones.

There are minority institutions. But we often find that institutions run by linguistic minorities are not getting financial assistance from the State Government. Generally, people think that minority institutions are always, institutions run by religious minorities also. But there are many institutions run by linguistic minorities. In most of the minority institutions-whether run by linguistic minorities or religious minorities- it is found that there is no democratic management. Teachers are hired and fired. They do not get UGC scales of pay. The teachers of Sri Satyasai Institute of Higher Learning, Anandpur, Andhra, have complained to me that they are not getting UGC pay scales. There is no iota of democracy in that institution. I wonder how such institutions run by private management are granted 'deemed university status'.

Similarly, Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, Bihar is also there, against which many Commissions were set up. An assurance was given on the Floor of the Legislature, that this Institute of Technology would not get any financial assistance. But one fine morning they were granted' deemed university status'. I would request the Ministry to enquire into this incident.

I would deal only with a few points. I would not take more time. Sir, Delhi University is situated in the Capital. But, in this University, there is no Vice-Chancellor. An enquiry committee was instituted against CVS-College of Vocational Studies. The

[Dr. Sudhir Ray]

enquiry committee submitted its report. But the report of the committee has not been placed before the university bodies. Meanwhile, the person against whom allegations were made- the report is there- is going to be made the permanent principal. Chandigarh college teachers are getting Rs. 500-600 less than their brethren in Punjab because the Government decided that they should not enjoy the scales of pay and allowances in Punjab. When the Chandigarh Act was enacted, they were assured that they would get the scales of pay and allowances prevailing in Punjab.

I would say that till now, many State Governments like Orissa, Bihar, have not implemented the UGC scales of pay for their college teachers. I request the hon. Minister to look into this issue.

Kamarpukar College, West Bengal was under the private management. Sixteen teachers had to resign because of pressure from the management.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not necessary to take up the individual colleges and all those things.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: It is an important point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your party has only 34 minutes. You have consumed about 30 minutes.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Earlier, the Member belonging to the National Conference took half-an-hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a different issue. I cannot go on doing like this for all Members. (*Interruptions*) You allow me to control it. You cannot control it from there. your party has 34 minutes. I have a list of Members. You cannot do it like that all the time.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: The State Assembly passed a Bill unanimously for taking over the college. But that is still lying with the President for his assent. I request the hon. Minister to see that this Bill gets the approval of the present so that it becomes a Government college.

Lastly, I would say that the agricultural universities should do extension work among the rural people. Otherwise, they will lose their relevance. In West Bengal, you find that there is an agricultural university, called Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishav Vidyalaya but that university is a sick university and there is no extension work among the rural people.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, in our country the Human Resources Development Ministry is an important Ministry of the Government. For some time now the present Government has been deliberating on bringing about charges in the Education Policy and it was decided to delink jobs from degrees. I don't think there has been proper implementation of this decision till now. The Report of this Ministry also mentions this point but it is not clear as to how degrees would be delinked from jobs because there is a large number of educated unemployed in our country. In what way will the Education Policy be charged to their benefit? Will they be imported technical education or some other type of education? Nothing has been mentioned in this regard in the Report. The funds needed for this purpose are not being made available. In the performance budget it has been said that out of a total allocation of Rs. 920 crores, 68% has been earmarked for rural areas. But I am at a loss to understand what the Government means by rural areas. It has also not been clearly mentioned that how much amount Government propose to earmark for running the schools. The amount earmarked for imparting technical education is also not known. As many hon. Members appealed for special attention to rural areas, there should be a technology transfer to rural areas in order to increase productivity, decrease unemployment and stop migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. But there is no indication as to

how the Government intend to create more job apportunities in rural areas. I want the future generations to be well-educated.

A point has been raised here regarding the use of English as a link language for medium of instruction. Although I don't know much about this aspect I believe that English has to be adopted as a link language even though we implement the three-language formula in the country for which there is no provision in the Constitution. Hindi may remain as the national language but English should be leveled as a link language. This could solve the language problem. Nobody should have any objection to Hindi being adopted as the national language but to preserve its status as such, English should be adopted as a link language.

Sir, now I would like to discuss the situation in schools. More Navodaya Vidyalayas were proposed to be opened under the New Education Policy. At that time several people had criticized this proposal while several others had praised. But statistics given in the Report show that nearly 50,000 children were admitted to Navodaya Vidyalayas. Of these 18.70% are scheduled caste children 11.22% are scheduled Tribe children 26.67% girls and 40% from below the poverty line. But the capacity of the schools has not been mentioned, so it seems that these statistics are merely figures on paper According to other statistics made available it seems that talented children or other poor children of rural areas have been admitted in these schools. When will there be further expansion in the 200-odd schools which have been opened recently? What steps will be taken in case of districts where no Navodaya Vidyalaya has been opened so far? May I know whether central Schools will be opened in these districts to enable the talented children of rural areas to come upto the mark. I have nothing to say about the expenditure involved. Unless education is completely nationalized and private schools are closed our country cannot make any progress. Hence there is a need of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

Sir, there is a Navodaya Vidyalaya in my district also. Seeing the results of this school I feel that the growth and expansion of such schools should be encouraged. Girls belonging to weaker sections should be provided specialised education. The statistics given in this Report indicate that there is a marked difference in the percentage of boys and girls upto primary standard and middle school levels. But at high school and University levels the percentage of girls is extremely low.

I to V	:	55.06 million Boys
		39.40 millon Girls
VI to VIII	:	20.30 million Boys
		11.67 million Girls

Today even technically qualified women are not able to get jobs. In such circumstances I suggest that special facilities should be provided to girls for education. In all educational institutions, be it the Navodaya Vidyalaya or any other, there should be reservation for girls. This should be applicable to girls of all sections of society. At present all types of education is being imparted to the girls. Subjects like family planning environment and population control have been included in the syllabus of courses being taught to young boys and girls. All educational courses should be reviewed as many of then have become outdated. Considering the amount of money being spent on these schemes, they are not producing the results expected of them.

Sir, the scholarships given in schools is either Rs. 60/- Rs. 70/-, Rs. 150/- or Rs. 750/ . In these days of rising prices this is a paltry sum and it should be increased. The country's population is on the rise and the number of students in schools is also increasing. But the number of scholarships and their amount has not been increased. I request that the same may be increased. There is a need for reservation for girls in technical training institutes like the I.T.I. and rural Polytechnics. Now I.T.I. graduates are also eligible to get loans from banks. Education at the primary and secondary levels should be made compulsory for girls and reservation facility should be provided for girls going in for higher

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

education. This becomes all the more necessary considering the need to make women economically independent as they are harassed for dowry at the time of their marriage. Poor people find it hard to educate their daughters and so I suggest that education be made free for girls.

Sir, a basic change is needed in the scholarships system. The amount of scholarship is very small if we think of the number of people who are studying. There are only 38,000 scholarships to be distributed among students whose number runs into lakhs. So the number of scholarships and the amount thereof has to be increased.

I will take another 1-2 minutes. Now I would like to speak on technical education. The benefits of Science and technology should reach villages. Rural technology, industrial technology and farm technology are different things. These should not be limited to urban areas but should be taken to rural areas also.

The Government is running polytechnics. These institutes should be expanded. The educated young people in our country do not get jobs and industries do not get skilled workers. I suggest that there be a coordination between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Industry. We talk of introducing high technology but in practice we do very little in that direction.

An assurance was given for the introduction of a restructuring process in colleges. Efforts are being made in that direction but no grant has been made available. The Government may say that grants are made available from time to time but in practice it has been observed that grants are delayed. Some remedial measures should be taken in this direction otherwise it will become very difficult to run colleges. I too run a college and I have come across many colleges which have been closed down in the absence of grants.

It has been observed that there has been a reduction of employment potential in the 10 + 2 system. This system should be changed to make it more flexible. Any change in courses should be recognised as otherwise the institutions have difficulty in seeking grants.

Vocational courses in horticulture and poultry farming are being offered in rural areas but people who join this course are not given full facilities. Facilities and incentives should be offered to them, so that they are attracted towards these courses.

Now I want to say something on sports. Rural areas have a lot of potential in this field but it has not been fully exploited till now. Rural children are extremely strong and healthy. Regional sports centres should be opened in villages. Although several such institutions have been opened in rural areas adjacent to cities, there is a need to open such institutions in the heart of the countryside. The Government contributes 50% of the grant while the other 50% is contributed by the institution itself. But villagers do not have the means to contribute 50% of the grant. The Government has no infrastructure for sports, culture, art and music in villages where it is necessary. Separate norms will have to be set for this purpose.

People's contribution cannot be more than 10%. Otherwise all the plans in respect of villages will fail the children of villages will starve and migration of people from rural areas to urban areas will increase. We simply talk of improvement in villages. There is a National Council of Technical Education and a coordination committee has also been constituted. I am afraid that the rules of the All India Technical Education Council are so rigid that many of the colleges in the country may not get recognition.

Instead of decentralization we are resorting to more of centralisation. Education is now a State subject and has been included in the Concurrent list as per constitutional provisions. I agree that there should be some sort of monitoring but at the same time there

must not be so much of rigidity that children living in rural areas may remain in villages or slums and only children of elite section of the society may have easy access to educational facilities. Along with this I demand the delinking of jobs from degrees. There are so many graduates today and

[*English*]

" They are rejected in the market Nobody is trying to absorb them."

[*Translation*]

Unemployment has grown to a great extent. This problem can be solved to a large extent if the changes made in the Education Policy are properly implemented. Before taking charge of this Ministry the hon. Minister was head of Science and Technology commission and Member of the planning Commission. So the hon. Minister is quite competent to bring about changes without which there cannot be any reforms in our country.

With these words I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, there are three main problems reflecting to education. The first problem is that of achieving a level of 100% literacy in the country. We are committed to the Directive Principles which are enshrrined in the constitution be it in the field of adult education, primary education or education for women. We are hoping for 100% literacy in the country by 2000 AD but we may not succeed in this direction given the provisions in this budget.

In Japan a decision was taken in 1868 towards bringing about complete literacy and this goal was achieved in 1900. We took a similar decision in 1950 and we are still not sure of achieving the goal by 2000 A.D. Literacy is the key to solving all the problems affecting our country. Literacy essential for the country's agricultural development efficiency in production or success of the defence services. It is a historical fact that German soldiers earned fame in Europe not only because they excelled in warfare but also because they were literate. It is their literacy that helps Indian soldiers score over their Pakistani counterparts.

The second problem relates to the utility of education. Degrees have little meaning in our daily lives and although we have been speaking strongly in favour of delinking degress from jobs in practice we have done nothing

The third problem is related to the extent of Government's involvement and society's co-operation in higher education. It is the responsibility of the Government to provide primary education to all. The Government is also responsible for providing a high standard of education in Government schools. Previously the Government was contributing 6.5% of the expenditure on higher education but now the contribution has fallen to a mere 4%. With such a small contribution how can the Government hope to meet the aspirations of the people who want to go in for higher education? The reason for this is that the first generation of students is frustrated with the non-utility of general education. This situation will only result in increasing the class conflict in society.

In order to solve all these problems I would like to give the following suggestions:

1. The Government's contribution towards education should be 6% as before.

2. The Government should direct its efforts towards achieving 100 percent literacy in the country by 2000 A.D.

3. The Government's basic contribution to higher education should be maintained and more of vocational courses should be introduced in the general education stream. Along with this a scheme should be

[Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse]

formulated to get funds from various social quarters.

The Government should examine the Education Policy in the light of its set policies. But the basic question is whether the Government is really serious about introducing educational reforms? A Government which has not appointed a Education Minister cannot be expected to accord the Status of a 'Central University' to Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad and Madras Universities which have completed their centenary. The Government should define the areas of responsibility coming under the preview of the Education Ministry immediately and set up a committee of MPs. The Education Policy has proved to be unsuccessful.

Education policy of 1986 should be reviewed, and the committee should take a firm decision to find out a solution to the main problem in the education system. Education policy of 1986 has totally failed. The reason has been that the needs of society were not kept in view while preparing the outline of the policy. This mistake should not be repeated. This committee consisting of the Members of Parliament should keep the needs of the society in view while making recommendation.

Actually, the Government should be motivated to formulate an appropriate policy for Education and get adequate funds to implement it. If we look back, we find that the previous Government had infact no will to implement it. Thus the present Government has got a golden opportunity to rectify that mistake.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE (Shahdol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resources Development.

Actually, this Parliament is a medium to provide justice to the people of the country. However, the wrong Education Policy of the previous Government, has created two distinct classes. I belong to Scheduled Tribe and the tribals reside in forests and hill areas. As per that Education policy a student educated in such areas and a student educated in Public schools are required to pass the same competitions and they are supposed perform equally well. This is not at all possible. Public schools should be closed. Many Members who spoke prior to me referred to the education imparted in Navodaya schools. I oppose their viewpoint. My submission is why the standard of education in every school in the country cannot be raised to Navodaya Vidyalaya, so that the students belonging to every strata of society whether rich or poor could avail of equally good educational facilities. They should go to the same schools, get similar education and sit on the same benches. Then only they can compete with each other.

Our Government tried to ruin us, the tribals. It did not make efforts for our progress. What can a child who takes alcohol, learn in the schools. He is not interested in studies. When he comes home he takes alcohol alongwith his parents. When he is drunk all the time, how can he study well.

I would like to ask my colleagues what they have done for educating Adivasis. How many IAS officers are Adivasis? They have been deprived of opportunities merely because you don't want them to come at par with you.

Now I would like to say something about 'Aanganwari'. It is primary education. Mother is the first teacher of a child. If the parents know English, the child automatically picks up the language, and calls his father Papa or Daddy. If a child lives in a rural area, the mother teachers the child other forms of addresses like 'Chacha' (uncle) and 'Chachi' (Auntie) Mother showers all here affection on here child, plays with him and sings to make him sleep. The child shrieks joyfully and makes bodily movements. These action symbolise the playing activities of the child. Instead of wasting such a big amount on this

policy, if we had allocated it to the rural areas, most of their problems would have been solved. In the prevailing circumstances, in rural areas, the schools have no roofs, no benches, no chairs and no black-board. How can a teacher impart good education in these circumstances. Thus my submission is that all facilities should be provided in village schools so that education spreads among the masses. There is a saying:

"Jaise Jake Dai Baap Taise Take Larik
Jaise Jake Ghar Dwaar Taise Take
Murika."

A person will develop the way he is moulded. Thus I welcome the provision of free food, uniform and book to the children in this Budget. In the end, I would like to submit that Navodaya Vidyalayas and Public schools should be closed down.

17.53 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixth Report

[*English*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.53 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS OR GRANTS (GENERAL) 1990-91

Ministry of Human Resource Development—*Contd.*

[*Translation*]

PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now the previous speakers mentioned many things. Much was said about Sanskrit also. Sanskrit is the mother of all Indian languages. When we discuss education, I think it essential to mention Sanskrit. As per the education system implemented in 1986 Sanskrit was totally discarded under the three language formula meant for the secondary classes from sixth to tenth. It was but natural that Sanskrit scholars and Sanskirt lovers felt agitated. Thus these people had to knock at the doors of the Supreme Court. The then Chief Justice felt the seriousness of the situation and issued stay orders against the implementation of three language formula in March 1989 and then confirmed the same decision in December, 1989. As a result of this stay order, Sanskrit has been included in the curriculum at the secondary level but his facility has yet not been provided in Navodaya Vidyalayas. In Central Schools also there is no provision of studying Sanskrit either at Matric level or beyond that. This is not good for education system as such. Actually the need of the hour is that we should realise the cultural, historical and philosophical significance of Sanskrit and its utility as a uniting force of all languages. Therefore, provision should be made in the curriculum for Sanskrit to be studied as an independent subject so that the national leaders may not get agitated on this important national issue. Sanskirt is the pride of the nation, Sanskrit is a medium to enrich to Indian languages, Sanskrit is the heart of the nation and languages, it is a strong writing force of their sentiments. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to make necessary amendments in the education policy inorder to save the legacy of Sanskrit and provide it a respectable place without any discrimination.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears that the present Government is also following in the footsteps of the previous Government. Due to his sentimental nature, the hon. Minister does not want to displease them by changing the decision otherwise, what can be the reasons for the continuance of anti-Sanskrit policy adopted by Congress (I) Government.

When the new Government took over an army of seven lawyers was sent to the

[Prof. Yadu Nath Pandey]

Supreme Court to contest the stay orders regarding Sanskrit. Has the present Government blessed the scheme which is detrimental to Sanskrit. I have come to know that even Central Board of Secondary Education is reluctant to implement the stay orders of the Supreme Court. Revised education policy has not been sent to schools os far even after the stay order. Will the Government indulge in contempt of the Supreme Court in this manner? I urge upon the Minister of Education to conduct an enquiry to identify those people who have been opposing Sanskrit and creating hurdles in the implementation of the court's order.

Besides, the Government should withdraw the affidavit from the Supreme Court, because it shamefully supports the anti-Sanskrit policy of the previous Government. Opportunities should be provided to study Sanskrit as an independent subject like other Indian languages otherwise we may be deprived of our precious heritage forever. Special emphasis should be laid on the teaching of Sanskrit in all the schools whether they are run by Centre or State Governments.

Education should have a definite goal. After passing matriculation boys opt for technical education, engineering, medical or agriculture and if they do not opt for technical subject, there is no surety of jobs. The education today produces only clerks. I would like that uniform education system should be implemented in the country whether it is a village or a city. In Public schools the weight of the bag is more than tha. of the child. Parents accompany their children to carry their bags. This burden on the child is not good.

Earlier people from other countries came here to receive education and now we go to other countries to study science. The number of books will not add to the knowledge of the children. Beside, education of the children should be free upto intermediate class, and beyond that they should be free to get admission according to their own aptitude. Special facilities should be provided to the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

So far as adult education is concerned retired teachers or IAS oficers who remain idle, should be directed to go to rural areas and contribute their might. Out history is not being taught in the proper perspective. I would like to quote an example. A teacher was taking a history class. When thirty minutes were over and only fifteen minutes were left, he said that whatever he spoke till then was to answer the questions to be asked from the text book what he told them had no relation to the history of the country. If history is not factual, if power influences history, character cannot be built. Here it is necessary to mention that in this country dual education is being imparted under single education policy. It has been continuing for a long time. One type of education is meant for the section which has to be

18.00 hrs.

ruled and exploited. Such education is generally imparted in Government schools where there is no intimacy between the teacher and the taught. The teacher has no other interest than to stick to the village or city where he is posted just in order to draw his salary. The other type of education is for the ruling section or the bureaucracy. This type of education is generally being imparted in the English medium private schools in urban areas. It has become a business and the owners of the schools are becoming millionares overnight. Thus the day is not far when we may have to compromise with our independence. The rapidity with which these schools are opening even in rural areas made it evident that we are more prone to bondage than to protect our independence. The influence of both these types of education is that the students are not round of being Indians. A student educated in a Public schools feels embarrassed to consider himself as an Indian. Therefore, he always aspires to settle in foreign countries. Today children generally speak English words in their day today

life. In rural areas, women are completely illitrate. The year 1990 is being celebrated as 'literacy year'. My submission is that holding rallies, processions and displaying banners or posters will not serve any purpose. What is required is motivation, because a number of policies have already been formulated. There is need for a change in the motivation. In order to develop love for the motherland education will have to be related to the culture so that an Indian can identify himself as an Indian. Projects worth Rs. 1578 crores are ready to be implemented in Bihar but details of the way in which the money will be spent are not available. For the last one year salary of three months or four months is due to be paid in one or the other University in Bihar. Which University is proposed to be converted into central university by the Bihar Government? Hon Jagannath Mishra, opened 5-6 new universities while laying down office. Will these Universities continue to function or be closed down? With these words, I support these demands and conclude.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Krishna Murthy can speak tomorrow.

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 AM.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 18, 1990/Chaitra 28,1912 (Saka).

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